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* LAST EDITION

OREGON READY TO BUILD MORE SHIPS FOR UNITED STATES

Claim Is Made Yards Cannot Get Contracts From Government to Enable Them to Work Up to Their Maximum Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—W. D. Dodson, executive secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that this city could launch at least 100 additional wooden ships this year if the government officials would let the contracts. This would mean 100 more ships than at present contracted for, and the estimate is declared to be conservative.

Mr. Dodson said:

"Slightly more than 100 wooden ships are under contract in Oregon and Vancouver, Wash. Several yards now operating have expressed a willingness to extend the number of their ways for increased construction. They have perfected organizations, financed themselves for work without government aid, know where they can obtain the workmen, and have the raw material at their command in the State. Despite the declaration that the need of ships is the most vital of all requirements before our nation today, these existing, proven companies are not being encouraged to extend their work. This is not as it should be. Everything that can be done here to help build ships should be put in motion. Any good ship capable of carrying men and materials to Europe to take the place of other vessels in less vital service so they can be sent to the Atlantic runs, should be built as swiftly as possible."

"Delay in getting the wood ship program started right has resulted in the absence of tonnage capable of supplying 50,000 soldiers on the other side. If there are further delays in getting the maximum possible for this State under way at once, another 300,000 tons of wooden shipping possible for construction this year will not be had by the close of 1918, and Oregon's ability to work up to maximum will be unheeded."

Inertia Delaying Work

Government Blamed for Alleged Steel Delivery Failures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some inertia all along the line is hindering the construction of ships by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This statement was made before the Senate committee on Wednesday by George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president of the American International Corporation, in charge of the Hog Island shipyard. That yard, Mr. Baldwin said, has now 20 ways ready for steel, but owing to the failure of the Government to give a priority to ship material, the necessary steel is not forthcoming. He added that the indications were that if drastic action was not taken the steel was going to be slow in coming for many months. It is understood that neither Mr. Baldwin, who put the matter before the War Industry Board, the Priority Board and the steel men, nor the Senate committee could understand why ship material should not have foremost place in the list of priorities.

The vice-president of the American International said that the trouble is due to the lack of coordinated and centralized authority. "As it is," he said, "a man is sent from place to place, and there does not seem to be anyone who can take decisive action in the matter, the general experience being that one set of men blames another set, or one commission puts it up to another commission."

As a result of the statement made by Mr. Baldwin, Senator Harding of Ohio, a member of the Commerce Committee, moved that Senator Fletcher, the chairman of the committee, together with Charles A. Piz, the general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, be instructed to go to the President and insist that he take immediate action to facilitate the transportation of steel to the shipyards.

There is no lack of steel, it is declared. In fact it is said that there are available for this year for ship construction some 3,000,000 tons of steel—enough to turn out 12,000,000 tons of shipping.

Summing up the situation, Mr. Baldwin said in his statement:

"We contend that from a commercial standpoint we could not undertake to do the work which we are doing in this matter for the fee which we are to receive; that there has been no delay in the program, and that the work has been honestly and efficiently carried out; that the Government will soon have a completed and efficient yard and the best organization of men in the world for the quick production of ships in hitherto undreamed of quantity; that the site was selected with the joint approval of the agent and the Shipping Board; that the purchase price was paid by the agent and whether high or low the Government could not possibly suffer therefrom."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

SOLDIER'S GERMAN NAME IS CHANGED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Harold Eddy Jerdermann of Middleboro and a soldier in the United States National Army at Camp Devens, received permission to drop his German name and remain only the Harold Eddy, when his petition was granted by Judge Loyed E. Chamberlain in the probate court here Wednesday. Jerdermann is of German birth and asked to have this part of his name taken off because of the stigma attached to it.

DRASTIC PENALTIES FOR ENEMY ACTS

Measure Designed to Protect Country Against Sabotage and Destruction of War Matériel Is Drawn Up by Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferees of the Senate and House today agreed on a bill providing severe penalties for destruction of war matériel and for sabotage.

Turks Claim Success

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Office and received here says:

"On the Palestine front our attacking troops have been very active. East of the Jordan the enemy troops have

(Continued on page two, column one)

OFFICIAL REPORT ON QUEBEC RIOT

Sir R. Borden Reads Military Account of Quelling of Anti-Draft Violence—Stringent Draft Amendment in Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Before the regular business of the House was taken up, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, according to his promise of the previous day, gave a long detailed statement of the disturbances in the city of Quebec. He read to the House a lengthy report of Lieut.-Col. H. A. MacLain, director of the military service branch, which was in effect a recapitulation of the Prime Minister's statement on Tuesday, and fully bore out his story of the trouble.

Sir Robert Borden further read a report which had been received from military headquarters in Quebec and which read as follows:

On March 29 information was received that on the previous night a clash had occurred between police and civilians at Quebec, in connection with the administration of the Military Service Act. It was reported that civilians had badly damaged the police station, in which three detectives had taken refuge from the mob, and that one of them had been severely injured. The general officer commanding military district No. 5, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Landry, was called upon for a full report and the Inspector-General, Eastern Canada, Maj.-Gen. F. L. Lessard, was warned to hold himself in readiness to proceed in Quebec.

The same day General Landry reported that there had been a disturbance; that No. 3 police station had been stoned and wrecked, and that four men had been injured. The Mayor thought he could deal with the situation and that military assistance was not required. The Mayor was assured that the military assistance in case of urgency was available, but he stated that he expected to be able to cope alone with any outbreak.

Reports were received from other sources throughout the afternoon and evening that the situation threatened to become more serious and the general officer commanding was ordered by telegram to work in cooperation with the civil power, but in case of urgent necessity to act on his own initiative, avoiding a collision if possible.

About 10 p. m. General Landry reported by telephone that the offices of the Quebec Chronicle had been attacked and that a large mob was destroying the registrar's office. The Mayor had requested him to call out troops, but as the requisition was not in order he (the Mayor) had left to obtain further signatures. As reports were of an alarming character General Landry asked for instructions. He was directed to use his own discretion and to take such action as he

(Continued on page four, column four)

U-BOAT FIRES ON CONARCO'S CREW

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The steamer Conargo was torpedoed in the Irish Sea on Sunday morning, according to The Evening News. The vessel was a British steamer of 4312 tons, and was owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. At about the same time, the newspaper says, the Greek steamer Salamina, of 3112 tons, was sunk by gunfire.

The Conargo's crew of 50 men got away in the boats, the account says, but two of the boats were sunk by gunfire. The third boat, containing 15 men, was picked up. From the Salamina 15 members of the crew are missing.

GERMAN PEACE DRIVE EXPECTED TO BEGIN SOON

Purpose of Offensive Seen as Intention to Arouse German Hopefulness and to Appeal to Pacificists Among the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The statement of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to the effect that peace negotiations recently were near between Austria and the allied governments, occasions no surprise here, as such a development has been expected by officials. Indeed, it is anticipated that, in accordance with the prearranged plan of Germany, a peace drive will soon begin.

According to well-informed officials, one of the principal purposes of the present military offensive has been to advance sufficiently to make it possible to tender peace proposals. Such proposals, based upon terms to be dictated by Germany, are expected at any time. As understood here the purpose is twofold: First, it is the intention of Berlin, by making such proposals, to produce a desired feeling of hopefulness among the German people and claim a victory on the strength of the little advance that has been made, and secondly the purpose is to appeal to the pacifist element among the enemies of Germany and to endeavor to show them that if peace is rejected Germany stands ready to continue her advance.

The plan is considered one purely of bluff and prearranged. It is even known that any terms which Germany offers will be rejected, and this rejection will be placed before the German people as a justification for further sacrifice and suffering.

It is expected that President Wilson, in his Baltimore speech on Saturday, will set fully at rest any impression that may prevail in the Central Powers that peace can be obtained on any terms other than those that have been frequently named by the United States Government.

The legislation also penalizes willful manufacture of defective war matériel, including their ingredients.

A special clause provides that employees shall not be prohibited from agreeing to stop work for the bona fide purpose of obtaining better wages or conditions of employment, but otherwise penalizes acts interfering with production of war supplies.

The bill was passed by the Senate a year ago in restricted form, and recently was broadened and passed by the House at the request of the Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German spies, propagandists and persons making disloyal utterances were denounced in the Senate today, when an effort was

made to rush through a House bill providing penalties of 30 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for interference with government bond sales, acts intended to interfere with the army draft, and disloyal statements.

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propagandists and persons making disloyal utterances were denounced in the Senate today, when an effort was

was embarked upon such as had probably never before been resorted to in the case of any defeated power.

"Let Germany remember that Russia, however pitiable her present condition, is and remains a great power and that the Slav giant, now blind and turning the mill at Gaza, may yet make the whole structure of German imperialism topple down in ruins and confusion. We now know, after the peace with Russia and, alas, Rumania, that Germany's policy remains one of annexations and indemnities, and that like her Government's treaties, her Parliament's resolutions are also mere 'scraps of paper.'

"As Ludendorff has said and the Kaiser repeated, the Germans are not after a soft peace, but after a German peace, not after God's peace but after a peace which will mold the world's future civilization on German lines and will mean a great military, aggressive German Empire in Central Europe, Central Asia, Central Africa and eventually South America.

"The third point cleared up," General Smuts concluded, "concerned the expectation of many people that Germany after a German peace with Russia and Rumania, and annexations in the East, would be disposed to reason and moderation in the West, would offer peace on conditions which would satisfy the Allies' fair and reasonable expectations regarding Belgium and some other points.

The Prime Minister's war aims statement to the Labor Conference, free from all imperialism and aggressiveness, couched in the spirit and temper of moderation and moral idealism, approved by President Wilson and M. Clemenceau, and practically endorsed by the Labor and Socialist congresses and all the allied countries, provided an opportunity for weary Germany. Germany's answer had come in the most bloody and most terrible offensive of the whole war, which had already probably cost more than 500,000 casualties to all combatants and would cost many times that more before it was over. In the West, also, not a soft peace but a German peace must be concluded.

"The issue is, therefore, perfectly clear, and so is our duty at one of those great moments of history when in a day or a night the seed of future centuries germinates."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)
been defeated and the pursuit continues."

Operations in Punjab Region

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British forces in the Punjab region of India are successfully carrying on punitive operations against the Marri tribesmen, who have been driven back into the hills and now are carrying out only raiding exploits, says an official communication issued last evening by the India office.

Tribute to American Airmen

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office pays a high compliment to American airmen in the official statement issued last night on aerial operations.

"During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air," says the statement, "the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American air service attached to the royal air service has been invaluable."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report issued on Wednesday says:

"Western theater: The artillery engagement near and south of Lens was more lively at times. On the battlefield the fighting activity throughout the whole of the day was restricted to artillery firing and reconnoitering engagements."

"A thrust during the night by English companies against Ayette was repulsed by a counter-attack. During the evening the enemy attacked with strong forces between Marcecau and the Luce River. He was driven back with heavy losses. By means of a surprise attack we gained possession of the heights southwest of Moreuil."

The destruction of Laon by the French artillery continues.

"Before Verdun and in the central Vosges the artillery activity has been revived. Southwest of Bischbach a successful thrust resulted in prisoners being brought in."

"Cavalry Capt. Baron von Richthofen won his seventy-fifth aerial victory."

"There is nothing new to report from the other theaters."

London, England (Thursday)—Text of today's official statement reads:

"During the night a German machine-gun post in the neighborhood of Hebuterne was rushed by our troops and the machine gun captured. A few prisoners were brought in on other parts of the battlefield."

"Beyond hostile artillery activity at different points on the battlefield and also in the Monin Road and Passchendaele sectors there is nothing further to report."

The War Office on Wednesday night issued a statement which says:

"There is no change in the situation."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Text of today's official statement follows:

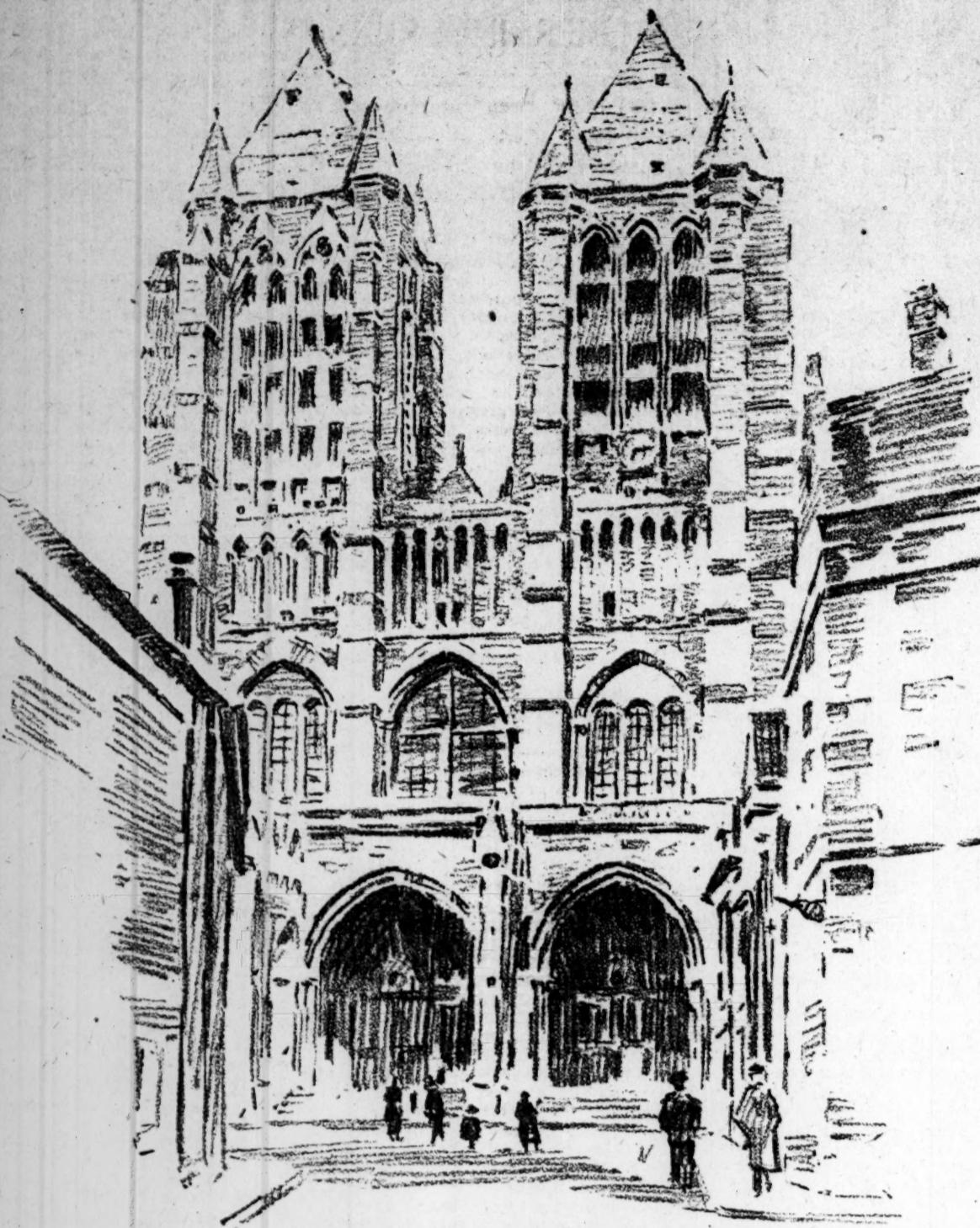
"The artillery fighting became very violent during the night in the region north of Montdidier."

"Northwest of Rheims, in the Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse French troops penetrated German trenches at several points, bringing back 30 prisoners and two machine guns. German raids east of Rheims, in Avocourt Wood and north of St. Die were without success."

"There is nothing to report elsewhere."

The War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"There was no infantry action during the course of the day. Quite violent artillery fighting was maintained



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo by Underwood & Underwood

Noyon Cathedral

A prominent feature in town recently recaptured by the Germans

BRITISH BUILD 161,674 TONS DURING MARCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The shipbuilding output of the British Isles for March was 161,674 tons.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—There was a marked decrease in the losses to British shipping through mines or submarines for the week ending March 30. The Admiralty reports that only six British merchantmen of 1600 tons or over, and seven under that tonnage, were sunk and five fishing vessels lost. The Admiralty statement says:

"An enemy skimming party attempted an attack at 2158 meters altitude in the upper Val Furva, but was compelled to retire by our skimming detachments."

The large vessels reported sunk include one sunk during the week ending March 16 and the smaller vessels reported include one during the week ending March 23.

"The arrivals during the week ending March 30 were 2416 and the sailings 2379."

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the weekly average of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, for the first six months after Feb. 25 to be: Arrivals and departures, 5260; number of vessels sunk, 26; per cent sunk, 51; beat off attacks, 17. The weekly result, beginning with the second six months, is as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat off	departures	sunk	attacks
Aug. 26	5,309	23	43	6	
Sept. 2	4,816	23	47	6	
Sept. 9	5,612	18	32	12	
Sept. 16	5,432	28	51	6	
Sept. 23	5,465	15	27	10	
Sept. 30	5,492	13	24	10	
Oct. 7	5,151	16	31	8	
Oct. 14	4,218	18	42	5	
Oct. 21	5,337	25	47	7	
Oct. 28	4,606	18	39	1	
Nov. 4	4,763	12	25	6	
Nov. 11	4,432	6	13	1	
Nov. 18	4,497	17	34	2	
Nov. 24	4,180	21	50	8	
Dec. 1	4,307	17	39	5	
Dec. 8	4,810	21	43	8	
Dec. 15	4,960	17	34	9	
Dec. 22	4,771	12	25	12	
Dec. 29	4,126	21	52	6	
Jan. 5	4,323	21	48	11	
Jan. 12	4,309	8	18	5	
Jan. 19	4,497	8	18	6	
Jan. 26	4,661	15	32	8	
Feb. 2	4,712	15	32	13	
Feb. 9	4,675	19	41	11	
Feb. 16	4,715	15	32	8	
Feb. 23	4,762	18	39	9	
Mar. 2	4,785	18	43	6	
Mar. 9	4,108	18	44	9	
Mar. 16	4,415	17	39	11	
Mar. 23	4,959	28	56	19	
Mar. 30	4,795	13	27	15	

ITALY LOSES THREE STEAMSHIPS

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—In the week ending March 30, enemy submarines sank three Italian steamships of more than 1500 tons and destroyed one sailing vessel of more than 100 tons and nine sailing vessels of a lesser tonnage.

LABOR ACTION POSTPONED

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the uncertainty of the situation on the western front, it is announced, the national executive of the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress have decided to postpone the joint meeting for inaugurating a national campaign in support of labor war aims and policy of social reconstruction. The meeting was to have been held next Tuesday.

DEMAND FOR WOMEN WORKERS

BOSTON, Mass.—Weekly reports on the demand for women workers throughout the United States are to be started soon by the United States Free Employment Service, it was announced today at the Canal Street office of the service in Boston. Many states have started enrolling women for farm work and it is the intention of the service to find out how many are required.

GENERAL MAURICE ON GREAT BATTLE

Position of Stability Reached on Allied Front From Arras to the Oise—General Gives Views as to German Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, summed up the military situation as a position of stability on the whole front from Arras to the River Oise, but despite the gigantic battles the whole of the 1918 campaigning season still lay before them and it was quite futile to suppose the operations ended. Of course the Germans were checked for the time being.

General Maurice indicated the tasks the Germans had confronting them. The two main enemy masses north and south of the Somme, he said, are greatly congested and the enemy has to reduce them to some sort of order, especially in the northern area, where, thanks to the third army, the retirement was more deliberate and more time was available for destruction, while the Somme battlefield itself provided a serious obstacle.

As an example of the obstacles the British had put in the enemy's way, General Maurice referred to two mine craters made in the Arras-Bapaume road in previous fighting. During the recent retirement the British mined under these two craters and successfully exploded the mine, so that the two craters are now one enormous crater, into which the British artillery fires continuously day and night. That, said General Maurice, indicates one reason for the delay in the Germans bringing up their heavy guns.

The organization of the food supply, he added, was another. Hitherto the Germans had equipped their divisions with enough food to last them some time, the so-called iron rations, and sent them into battle to last as long as they could independently of transport. Simultaneously the divisions in the rear were equipped with iron rations and sent in. This process now ceased to be applicable. The Germans had to bring up supplies to keep their troops successfully in the field and that took time.

So far the Germans had employed about half their forces in the west in this battle, General Maurice said, and had to complete the process of drawing out tired divisions, filling up the gaps and generally preparing for future operations. Consequently, there was no reason to suppose they were done with the Germans, who might be regarded as saying, "We broke through the elaborate British defenses on which they had lavished much time and energy in a week's battle and have now driven them into hastily improvised positions. We have now only to bring up our artillery and repeat this process."

"On our side," General Maurice said, "I can only repeat that on the whole front the opposing forces are approximately equal and a readjustment of the balance on the battlefield is only a matter of time. As to how far that process of readjustment has gone I can obviously say nothing."

General Maurice gave the following estimate of the Germans' plans in the recent battle. "We may say definitely now," he remarked, "that the enemy's first plan was to divide the British armies north and south of the Somme, to thrust out the right south of the Somme, back of the French, and roll up the British line north. The German military mind is trained in the Moltke school, and Moltke's view was that you form your immediate plan of battle when you are in touch with the enemy and do not change it, except for vital reasons, but, beyond your immediate plan of battle, you are open to modification. You are prepared for variety, of course, and hold your reserves ready to meet any of these courses. Therefore, I think it wrong to say the enemy had one fixed objective, whether Amiens, Calais, Paris or any other place. He had a variety of objectives, and I put first interests in important industries will receive the approval of this Government. Two directors of the American Metal Company of New York have been given permission to open negotiations in Switzerland with German holders of 40 per cent of the stock of the company. The custodian of enemy property recently took control of the German interests in the company, which is capitalized at \$25,000,000 and has large holdings in mines and smelters in Mexico, South America, Colorado, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Kansas. The understanding is that the money involved is to be placed in a special trust fund in Switzerland or Holland and its final disposition to be decided after the war."

"Stock dividends shall not be taxable under this section; but cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe for new shares, shall not be regarded as stock dividends under this provision." The bill providing that the proceeds of sales of rights to subscribe for new shares of stock to be issued by an existing corporation shall not be taxable as income was referred to the next Legislature.

DOCK APPRAISER CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James F. Fielder, former Governor of New Jersey, and Edmund Wilson, formerly Attorney-General of New Jersey, were appointed by President Wilson today to appraise the German-owned docks at Hoboken, recently taken over by Alien-Property Custodian Palmer. The appraisers will be given a period of 60 days to complete their work.

attack south of the Somme in the direction of Paris.

About the fourth day of the battle, when it began to seem that the original plan might not come off, there was definite indication, General Maurice said, that fresh reserves and the best troops were being switched south toward Roye and Noyon. The main pressure finally developed in this direction, and was steadily met by French reserves, as they came up. Finally the battle of Montdidier, as it may be called, came, temporarily, at any rate, to an end, and there is now a position of stability, both south and north of the Somme.

In a further general examination of the position, General Maurice said the enemy in this battle used about 90 divisions, nearly half his army in the West. The blow of these divisions fell upon that part of the British army engaged in the battle and upon a very small part of the French army, perhaps one-fifteenth of the whole French army. To arrive at that 90 divisions, the enemy had had to draw upon his whole front from the Channel to Switzerland. He withdrew from the Belgian front, between the North Sea and Arras, some 23 divisions, which he threw in, and from the French front, from the Oise to Switzerland, 30 divisions. Having gained a success the Germans followed it up with every single man and gun they could throw in and at the risk of attack anywhere else.

"Evidence from prisoners, which must be taken with a grain of salt," General Maurice added, "shows the German losses were enormous and there is corroborative evidence from the British, who had been in the front line, from aeroplane observation and so forth. Moreover, the enemy has been compelled to withdraw from the battlefield 40 of the divisions he has engaged since March 21. Our own figure is considerably less than half that number. German losses are certainly very considerably more than British," General Maurice added, "though it will be some time before I can form a fully reliable estimate of comparative loss."

The organization of the food supply, he added, was another. Hitherto the Germans had equipped their divisions with enough food to last them some time, the so-called iron rations, and sent them into battle to last as long as they could independently of transport. Simultaneously the divisions in the rear were equipped with iron rations and sent in. This process now ceased to be applicable. The Germans had to bring up supplies to keep their troops successfully in the field and that took time.

Dealing with other points of detail, General Maurice said an Austrian attack against Italy, however, appeared to be in preparation.

The Cologne Gazette says it learns from Berlin that the pause was a necessity. It asserts that the stormy weather of the past few days has greatly hampered the transport service of the Germans, and cites as a similar case the halt in the Italian campaign when the Tagliamento River was reached by the Austro-Germans.

The Cologne Volkszeitung declares that the pause in the battle was due solely to orders of the German Army command and not to any success by the Entente Allies. It adds that the roads must be repaired and munitions and victuals sent up to the fighting forces, and continues:

"The bad weather, perhaps, may hamper our action, but the enemy soon will realize that we intend to go on with it."

PREMIER EXPLAINS SERBIA'S POSITION

Mr. Pashitch Sets Forth the Conditions Under Which Peace Would Be Possible

GERMAN PEACE DRIVE EXPECTED TO BEGIN SOON

(Continued from page one)

such a way of thinking. President Wilson is no more able to ascribe dishonorable action to us than we to him.

"President Wilson does not desire to separate Vienna from Berlin and he knows, too, that that would be impossible. Perhaps President Wilson says to himself, however, that Vienna is more favorable soil for sowing seed for a general peace. Perhaps he says to himself that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has the good fortune to possess a ruler who sincerely and honestly desires a general peace, but who will never commit a breach of faith or conclude a dishonorable peace, and that behind the Emperor-King there are 500,000 people.

"President Wilson says also, perhaps to himself, that this united mass represents a force which is not to be underestimated and that this honest and strong desire for peace which binds the monarchs, government and peoples of both states is capable of being the bearer of that great idea in the service of which he has placed himself."

Referring to his last speech Count Czernin explained the misunderstanding of his remark that the text was already in the President's possession by declaring that he had previously arranged for the text to be telegraphed to Washington from an unofficial source in a neutral country, in order to prevent any misunderstanding or distortion. It subsequently transpired, however, that the text only arrived at its destination some days later. Nevertheless, he said, the object was attained. He then continued:

"It is obvious that in the peace with Rumania we shall take precautions to have interests in the question of grain, food supply and petroleum fully respected. We shall further take precautions that the (Roman) Catholic Church and our schools receive the state protection they need and we shall solve the Jewish question. The Jew shall henceforth be a citizen with equal rights in Rumania.

"The four points laid down by the President are a suitable basis on which to begin the discussion for a general peace. Whether, however, the President will succeed in his endeavors to rally his allies on this basis or not, is a question.

"God is my witness that we have tried everything possible to avoid a fresh offensive, but the Entente would not have it thus.

"Some time before the western offensive began, M. Clemenceau addressed to me an inquiry whether and upon what basis I was prepared to negotiate. In agreement with Berlin, I immediately replied that I was prepared to negotiate, and that as far as France was concerned, the only obstacle I could see in the way of peace was the French desire for Alsace-Lorraine.

The reply from Paris was that it was impossible to negotiate on this basis. Thereupon there was no choice left.

"The colossal struggle in the west has already broken out. Austria-Hungary and German troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder as they fought in Russia, Serbia, Rumania and Italy. We are fighting together for the defense of Austria-Hungary and Germany. The aspirations of France and Italy are Utopias which will be terribly avenged.

"Come what may, we shall not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We are not fighting for imperialistic or annexationist ends for ourselves or for Germany, but we shall go forward together to the last for our defense, for our existence as a state and for our future.

"The first breach in the will of our enemies for war has been made by the peace negotiations with Russia. It was a break-through of the peace idea. It is evidence of childish dilettantism to overlook the inner connection between the various conclusions of peace. The constellation of enemy power in the East resembled a net; when one mesh was severed the others gave way.

The Ukrainian peace led to peace with Russia, and Rumania, becoming isolated, was obliged to conclude peace. We had begun with Ukraine, both on technical and material grounds. The blockades had to be broken and the future will show that the conclusion of peace with Ukraine was a blow at the heart of the rest of our enemies.

The peace concluded with Rumania, it is calculated, will be the starting point of friendly relations. The slight frontier rectifications which we receive are not annexations. Wholly uninhabited regions, they serve solely for military protection. To those who insist that these rectifications fall under the category of annexations and accuse me of inconsistency, I reply that I have publicly protested against holding out a license to our enemies which would assure them against the dangers of further adventures.

From Russia I did not demand a single meter, but Rumania neglected the favorable moment. The protection of mercantile shipping in the lower Danube guarding the Iron Gate is guaranteed by the extension of the frontier to the heights of Turnu-Seravin, by leasing for 20 years a valuable wharf near this town, together with a strip along the river bank at an annual rental of a thousand and one, and finally by obtaining the leasing rights to the islands of Ostrov, Marecorbu and Simea, and the transfer of the frontier several kilometers southward in the region of the Petrovsky coal mine, which better safeguards our possessions in the Buzdak Pass coal basin.

Nagy-Szeben and Fogaras will receive a new security frontier of an average width of from 15 to 18 kilometers at all passes of importance, as for instance, Predeal, Bodz, Gyimes, and

Bekas and Tolgyes. The new frontier has been so far removed to Rumanian ground as military reasons required.

"The rectification east of Czernowitz has protected that city against future attacks.

"At the moment when we are successfully endeavoring to renew friendly and neighborly relations with Rumania, it is unlikely that we would open old wounds, but every one knows the history of Rumania's entrance into the war and will admit that it was my duty to protect the monarchy against future surprises of a similar kind. I consider the safest guarantee for the future, international agreements to prevent war. In such agreements, if they are framed in binding form, I should see much stronger guarantees against surprise attacks by neighbors than in frontier rectifications. But I thus far, except in the case of President Wilson, have been unable to discover among any of our enemies serious inclination to accept this idea. However, despite the small degree of approval this idea received, I consider that it will nevertheless be realized.

Calculating the burdens with which the states of the world will emerge from this war I vainly ask myself how they will cover military expenditure if competition in armaments remains unrestricted. I do not believe that it will be possible for the states after this war adequately to meet the increased requirements due to the war.

I think, rather, that financial conditions will compel the states to enter into a compromise regarding the limitation of armaments.

"This calculation of mine is neither idealistic nor fantastic, but is based upon reality in politics in the most liberal sense of the word. I, for my part, would consider it a great disaster, if in the end, there should be failure to achieve general agreements regarding the diminution of armaments.

"It is obvious that in the peace with Rumania we shall take precautions to have interests in the question of grain, food supply and petroleum fully respected. We shall further take precautions that the (Roman) Catholic Church and our schools receive the state protection they need and we shall solve the Jewish question. The Jew shall henceforth be a citizen with equal rights in Rumania.

"The irreidentist propaganda, which has produced so much evil in Hungary, will be restrained, and, finally, precautions will be taken to obtain indemnification for the injustices innocently suffered by many of our countrymen owing to the war.

"We shall strive by means of a new commercial treaty and appropriate settlement of the railway and shipping questions to duly protect our economic interests in Rumania.

"Rumania's future lies in the East. Large portions of Bessarabia are inhabited by Rumanians and there are many indications that the Rumanian population there desire close union with Rumania. If Rumania will adopt a frank, cordial, friendly attitude toward us we will have no objections to meeting those tendencies in Bessarabia. Rumania can gain much more in Bessarabia than she lost in the war.

"I am anxious that the rectifications of the frontier shall not leave any embitterment behind, and I believe that Rumania in her own interest must turn to the Central Powers.

"In concluding peace with Rumania and Ukraine it has been my first thought to furnish the monarchy with foodstuffs and raw materials. Russia did not come into consideration in this connection owing to the disorganization there.

"We agreed with Ukraine that the quantity of grain to be delivered to the Central Powers should be at least 1,000,000 tons. Thirty cars of grain and peas are now on the way, 600 cars are ready to be transported and these transports will be continued until the imports are organized and can be regularly. Larger transports are rendered possible by the peace with Rumania, which enables goods to be sent from Odessa to Danube ports.

"We hope during May to undertake the first large transport from Ukraine. While I admit that the imports from Ukraine are still small and must be increased, nevertheless our food situation would have been considerably worse had this agreement not been concluded.

From Rumania we will obtain a considerable surplus of last year's harvest. Moreover, about 400,000 tons of grain, peas, beans and fodder must be transported via the Danube. Rumania must also immediately provide us with 800,000 sheep and 100,000 pigs, which will improve our meat supply slightly.

It is clear from this that everything will be done to obtain from the exploitation of the regions which peace has opened for us in the East, whatever is obtainable. The difficulties of obtaining those supplies from Ukraine are still considerable, as no state of order exists there. But with the good will of the Ukrainian Government and our organization we will succeed in overcoming the difficulties. An immediate general peace would not give further advantages, as all Europe today is suffering from lack of foodstuffs, while the lack of cargo space prevents other nations from supplying themselves, the granaries of Ukraine and Rumania remain open to the Central Powers."

Repeating to the annexationists, Count Czernin said:

"The forcible annexation of foreign peoples would place difficulties in the way of a general peace, and such an extension of territories would not strengthen the Empire. On the contrary, considering the grouping of the monarchy, they would weaken us. What we require are not territorial annexations, but economic safeguards for the future."

"We wish to do everything to create in the Balkans a situation of lasting calm. Not until the collapse of Russia shall there cease to exist the factor which hitherto made it impossible for us to bring about a definite state of internal peace in the Balkans."

"We know the desire for peace is

very great in Serbia, but Serbia has been prevented by the Entente Powers from concluding it. Bulgaria must receive from Serbia certain districts inhabited by Bulgarians. We, however, have no desire to destroy Serbia. We will enable Serbia to develop, and we would welcome closer economic relations with her.

"We do not desire to influence the future relations between the monarchy and Serbia and Montenegro by motives conflicting with friendly, neighborly relations. The best state of egoism is to come to terms with a beaten neighbor, which leads to this: My egoism regarding Austria-Hungary is that, after being conquered militarily, our enemies must be conquered morally. Only then is victory complete, and in this respect diplomacy must complete the work of the armies."

"Since I came into office I have driven only after one aim, namely, to secure an honorable peace for the monarchy and to create a situation which will secure to Austria-Hungary future free development, and, moreover, to do everything possible to insure that this terrible war will be the last one for time out of mind. I have never spoken differently. I do not intend to go begging for peace, or to obtain it by entreaties or lamentations, but to enforce it by our moral right and physical strength. Any other tactics I consider would contribute to the prolongation of the war."

"I must say, to my regret, that during the last few weeks and months much has been spoken and done in Austria which prolongs the war. Those who are prolonging the war are divided into various groups, according to their motives and tactics. There are, firstly, those who continuously beg for peace. They are despicable and foolish. To endeavor to conclude peace at any price is despicable, for it is unmanly, and it is foolish because it continuously feeds the already dying aggressive spirit of the enemy. The desire for peace of the great masses is natural, as well as comprehensible, but the leaders of the people must consider that certain utterances produce abroad just the opposite effect from what they desire.

"Firmly relying on our strength and the justice of our cause, I have already concluded three moderate but honorable peace treaties. The rest of our enemies also begin to understand that we have no other desire than to secure the future of the monarchy and of our allies, and that we intend to enforce this and can and will enforce it. I shall unswervingly prosecute this course and join issue with anyone who opposes me."

The second group of war prolongers are the annexationists. It is a distortion of fact to assert that Germany has made conquests in the East. Lenin's anarchy drove the border people into the arms of Germany. Is Germany to refuse this involuntary choice of foreign border states?

"The German Government has as little desire for oppressions as we, and I am perfectly convinced that neither annexationists nor weaklings can prevent forever a moderate and honorable peace. They delay it, but they cannot prevent it.

The hopes of our enemies of final victory are not merely based on military expectations and the blockade.

"They are based to a great extent on our inferior political conditions and on certain political leaders, not forgetting the Czechs. Recently we were almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the western powers, when the wind suddenly veered round and, as we know with certainty, the Entente decided it had better wait, as parliamentary and political events in our country justified the hope that the monarchy would soon be defenseless."

Count Czernin attacked the Czech leaders and Czech troops, who, he declared, "criminally fight against their own country," and appealed to the people to be united against this "high treason."

"The Government is quite ready," he added, "to proceed to the revision of the Constitution, but this will not be helped by those who hope through the victory of the Entente to gain their ends. If we expel this poison a general peace is nearer than the public imagines, but no one has the right to remain aside in this last decisive struggle."

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Minister's overtures we cannot but regard them as rather clumsily conceived.

The Daily News

The Minister discriminated between the pacific character of his own imperial master and of another imperial master, and in so doing has touched the real root of this devastating struggle. Before the world, which President Wilson envisages, can be inaugurated, there must be a change of heart in Berlin.

M. Clemenceau's Action Approved

Service of the United Press Association

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Paris press unanimously approves M. Clemenceau's action in denying the statements of Count Czernin. The Petit Journal says it is no secret that Count Czernin, in agreement with Berlin, maintained numerous agents in Switzerland, who proclaimed everywhere, the Central Powers' readiness to negotiate peace and Germany's willingness to make important concessions. The newspaper adds that certain French statesmen almost fell into the trap, but that neither M. Clemenceau nor M. Pichot ever replied, directly or indirectly, to these overtures.

Warning to Italy

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Italians are warned against the speech of Count Czernin by the Giornale D' Italia. It says, "Austria-Hungary has spoken of peace before every new offensive against Italy."

"Austria," the paper adds, "now has three-fourths of her army on the Italian front, where weather conditions may allow her to undertake an offensive immediately. Italy must be able to resist on her front line like the Anglo-French on the western front. Upon this granite resistance from the North Sea to the Adriatic depends the safety of the world."

OFFICIAL REPORT

ON QUEBEC RIOT

(Continued from page one)

considered necessary to restore and preserve order. Accordingly the troops were ordered out. There was no clash and by 10:30 p.m. order had been restored, the annex of the Auditorium Building having been set on fire and the office of the Chronicle having been wrecked.

About midday March 30, General Landry reported that the situation was getting worse, and he required 1000 men additional to the 800 already available. Orders were at once issued to move the number of troops called for to Quebec, and General Lessard was directed to proceed from Halifax to Quebec, there to assume general command. On the night of March 30 there was further disorder. The mob was very unruly, the troops were ordered out, several soldiers were injured, and a hardware store was looted in search of arms.

On March 31 a report was received that riots had broken out during the day, pickets were attacked on duty while removing arms and ammunition from the stores, two officers were injured, revolver shots were fired at a street car and another store was looted in search of arms and set on fire. On this day General Lessard arrived and assumed command.

On Monday, April 1, General Lessard took the precaution to cause notices to be placarded and published in the press advising the public against taking part in unlawful assemblies, pointing out the risk they ran of being killed or injured, if they did so, and notifying all concerned that the authorities should necessarily arise, who would use every means at their disposal to maintain peace and order.

Citizens were at the same time warned not to leave their dwellings and not to mix with the rioters who were causing disturbance throughout the city.

At nightfall, however, in spite of the notices which had been published, a large crowd assembled, and from the house tops, side streets, snow banks and other places of concealment the rioters opened fire point-blank on the troops, who, as on the previous nights, displayed great steadiness and forbearance under severe provocation.

But at length, after several soldiers had received bullet wounds, it became absolutely necessary for the troops to return the fire in self-defense for the protection of the public, and to prevent the situation passing entirely beyond control.

Five soldiers were wounded, and of

the crowd four were killed, many were injured, and 58 were arrested. By 1:20 o'clock next morning, order had been reestablished, and by 5 a.m. the troops had returned to barracks.

While no statement has yet been given out by the Government, it is understood that the present situation will be met by putting the amendment hinted at by the Premier on Tuesday in force by an order in council under the War Measures Act and not to wait for legislation in the House. The amendment will make any man who resists the law subject to immediate draft. Late last night a cabinet council was held for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment and today a caucus of the Unionist members assured the Government of its solid backing in the strict and impartial enforcement of the Military Service Act.

To show how absolutely unsatisfactory the working of the act has been, so far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, it is pointed out that of the 117,104 unmarried men of military age in the province, who registered as coming under the first draft, not more than 3000 have thus far been put into khaki. The whole of the Quebec district, which contains 1,000,000 people and which includes the City of Quebec, has under the draft supplied less than half a battalion of men.

Situation Well in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—A difference arose on Tuesday between the military and civil authorities, in the persons of General Lessard and Judge Langeller respectively, over the disposition of a number of young men rounded up, who were found to be innocent of rioting but guilty of evading the Military Service Act. General Lessard desired to put these men into khaki, but the judge issued writs of habeas-corpus for their release, claiming that, as they had been held on a count of which they were innocent, it would be necessary to let them go and take fresh proceedings through regular exemption tribunals.

The general finally had all the men, about 40 in number, examined medically and produced in court, as required by the writs, only those who did not come in category "A" being understood that a special order in council would be passed in Ottawa to legalize his actions. This is the understanding on which he is handling the riot, being clothed with authority to take all necessary measures, even to hanging, with the assurance of indemnification from the Privy Council.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PRESS IS SCORED

Measures to Suppress It and to Stop Preaching in German and Teaching of German Urged at Washington Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State governors, meeting here today with members of the Council of National Defense, urged drastic action to stamp out disloyalty and to curb the German language press. They advocated measures to prevent preaching in German and the teaching of German in elementary schools.

Secretary Daniels, who presided as head of the council, asked the governors to formulate resolutions supporting the bill drafted by Attorney-General Gregory to reach spies, traitors and disloyal persons. The resolutions committee of the governors met later at Secretary Lane's office.

When full Americanization had been accomplished, Secretary Daniels said, not only would every American be mobilized for war, but "we will put the fear of God into the hearts of those who live among us and fatten upon us and are not Americans."

Governor Stewart of Montana said the governors found themselves in accord with the program of Americanization by education mapped out at yesterday's conference, but believed more vigorous measures were necessary.

"The greatest criticism heard," he declared, "is against the timorous attitude of the national Government toward treason."

Former Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa told of the organization in his State of the German-American Patriotic Society, which he said was doing good work. He declared for elimination of the German press and of the German language in schools and churches.

"We have more trouble with preachers who preach in German than with anybody else," he said. "They are public enemies, whether they intend it or not." Federal judges should be given the power to intern enemy aliens, he said.

"There are 5,000 persons in Iowa," he added, "who ought to be in the stockade this very moment. The nest egg of all treason in the United States is the German press and the German language. I'm in favor of cleaning America up now so she will stay put, I would suppress the German press. This is our country."

Governor Frazier of North Dakota, read a telegram from his State saying German-speaking people there were asking why the United States was in the war. The German press, he said, had not told them truthfully the causes of the war.

He urged that the foreign language press be compelled to carry translated, for the information of their readers, documents showing what forced the country into war. The German-speaking citizens, he said, were loyal, and reports that they were not going to raise bumper crops were false.

Governor Alexander of Idaho also declared that German preachers were a menace.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts urged careful framing of legislation to meet the situation and insisted that the United States should not be hurried into any action it would regret later.

Governors Manning of South Dakota and Milliken of Maine warned that unless drastic steps were taken soon, mob violence was to be expected.

PROHIBITION IS NOT IN PLATFORM

Maine Democrats Pledge Support in Conducting War, but Fail to Act on Liquor Issue

Portland, Me.—Though 27 states in the Union are dry, of which one is Maine, and 11 states have ratified the National Prohibition Amendment, including Massachusetts, which borders Maine, the 1,206 delegates to the biennial Democratic state convention here Wednesday failed even to consider endorsing prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that its platform, as finally adopted, is devoted chiefly to eulogizing the Wilson Administration and pledging loyal support in conducting the war to a successful conclusion.

It took the delegates less than 90 minutes to complete the business before them. They endorsed Bertrand G. McIntyre of Watford for Governor and former Senator Obadiah Gardner of Rockland for the United States Senate; ratified a resolution pledging loyalty to the national administration, and endorsed conservation of the water power of Maine, "pledging a thorough and impartial investigation of this great question." Taxation reforms, good roads and forests were also dealt with under the caption, "State Issues."

But the fact that the fast-spreading woman suffrage movement and prohibition were not endorsed, much less discussed, is considered by political observers to have placed the Maine Democrats in an awkward position for soliciting votes at the coming elections. Especially since the Republicans at their recent convention endorsed prohibition. The action of the Democrats, it is believed, clearly indicates that the Republican Party is not the "rum party."

Political observers here deem it paradoxical that the Democrats should proclaim so vociferously in favor of unfaltering support of the Administration in conducting the war, but not consider that alcoholic liquor is one of the chief deterring factors in accomplishing the end sought.

Maine was long considered a dry state in name only, but comment is general that the law is being enforced

there at present, thus proving that prohibition does prohibit. In view of the change in conditions, it is felt that the Democrats, by their omission, have sacrificed votes and prestige.

Leonard A. Pierce of Houlton was chairman of the convention, and the speakers included Mr. McIntyre, the endorsed candidate for Governor; former Congressman Daniel J. McHigginbotham of Lewiston, and William R. Patterson of Augusta. Each of the speakers devoted much time toward praising the Wilson Administration.

MASSACHUSETTS ICE DEALERS IN SESSION

BOSTON, Mass.—The question of an increase in the cost of ice during the coming season has not entered into the deliberations of our gathering," said O. S. Hayward, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers Association, which held its annual convention at the New American Hotel yesterday and today. "Our coming together has been purely of a social and educational nature, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of greater efficiency in the harvesting and delivering of ice to the consumers. Any future increase will depend entirely upon the cost of production; at the present time we are giving it no consideration, nor do we expect to make a statement in this regard."

The work of the convention, which was concluded this afternoon, consisted of reports by the various committees, the reading of timely papers, and the election of officers, resulting as follows: President, Lester J. Flagg, Brockton; vice-president, G. H. Voter, Boston; secretary and treasurer, O. S. Hayward, Boston. Executive committee for three years—E. L. Kendall, Gardner; J. A. Randolfe, Rockland; J. Bunker, Boston.

In the absence of Henry B. Endicott, who was unable to attend, James J. Phelan addressed the gathering this afternoon. The conference will come to an end with a dinner at 6:30 this evening, which will be addressed by William F. Murray, C. C. Davis and Harry Gutterson.

WELLESLEY PLANS FOR A WAR CHEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Encouraged by the success of the "war chest" plan of meeting financial demands of various war relief organizations in other cities and towns, the Wellesley Committee on Public Safety announced a meeting next Monday night at which the question of adopting the arrangement in this town will be discussed. The Rev. Harold Marshall of Melrose, William Hill and Leonard W. Cronkhite of this town, will address the meeting before the public discussion.

In recommending the adoption of the war chest plan, the committee on public safety calls attention to its success in Syracuse, N. Y., and in some cities and towns of Massachusetts. An explanation of the plan is being circulated by a committee of which Moses Ellis is chairman and the members are Job Manahan, Benjamin Guernsey, Edward Hill and Leonard Cronkhite. The main aim is to encourage wider and more systematic giving to the great causes the war has brought to the fore and to minimize the necessity for spasmodic "drives" for funds.

NEW MINE PRICES FOR COAL ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New prices for coal at the mines in sections of

Virginia, Kentucky and Iowa and the entire states of Tennessee and Georgia, have been announced by the Fuel Administrator. An increase of 35 cents per ton is granted for all but two counties in Tennessee, while consumers will pay 29 cents per ton more in Virginia. Reductions of from 3 to 20 cents are ordered for the other states, and the two excepted counties in Tennessee. The new prices become effective April 5. Operators who have complied with the Washington wage agreement are authorized to add 45 cents per ton to the announced prices.

BROCKTON WOMAN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass.—Annual donations were made by the Woman's Club of Brockton at its last meeting as follows: Marysville College, \$50; French relief, \$25; Y. W. C. A., \$25; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$25; Child Welfare Work, proceeds of annual dramatics, \$94.41; to each of the following named societies, \$10: Wales Home, Day Nursery, Boys Club, Girls Club, Humane Society, Y. M. C. A. for use in immigration work. A special contribution was made that day toward the establishment of furlough houses for soldiers abroad.

WORK OF DISCHARGE DEPOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Details to hand from Ottawa reveal the fact that the new unit known as the Discharge Depot will eventually be the most important part of the organization dealing with soldiers. It partly supercedes the unit known, until a few weeks ago, as the casualty unit and recently renamed the Invalid Soldiers Commission. Under the new arrangement the Discharge Depot will handle all returned men and will also oversee the demobilization of the army. There will be several sections, each under the command of an officer, who will be answerable to the commanding officer of the whole unit.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

BOSTON, Mass.—A reception to the students of the New York State Library School at Albany was tendered by the faculty members of the Simmons College Library School yesterday afternoon. Miss Odessa of the Minimum Wage Commission spoke to

the economic students at the college yesterday on "Women's Wages in Industries." A match game in basketball was to be played off this afternoon by the Juniors and Freshmen of the college and this evening the first step-singing will take place at the dormitories.

SHIPPING BOARD SERVICE FLAG

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A service flag appeared in Washington today as the emblem for men engaged in "war service" of the United States Shipping Board. Chairman Hurley received the first flag, which, with its single star, was hung in his office. A flag will be given every worker doing his share toward overcoming submarine warfare. The original paper flags will be replaced by permanent cloth emblems and provides maximum penalties of \$10,000 fine and 20 years in prison. One provision objected to during third

NEBRASKA AIMS AT SEDITIONISTS

House Passes Measure Providing Penalties Designed to Punish the I. W. W.—Foreign-Language Teaching Proscribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Without a dissenting vote, with 82 members present, the Nebraska House passed the amended Sedition Bill, which defines that crime and provides maximum penalties of

reading as likely to subject the striking laboring men to prosecution on a charge of sedition was explained by the author to be intended to catch the I. W. W. tramps and pool-hall habitues. It provides that persons habitually idle and refusing to work are liable to prosecution.

The House passed a resolution approving the request of the State Council of Defense that Nebraska school authorities preclude the teaching of foreign languages in the elementary grades, that no foreign language be taught even in private or denominational schools, and that all instructions, whether secular or religious, shall be given in English during the war.

The Senate passed a bill, previously approved by the House, repealing a law obtained by German propaganda eight years ago compelling the teaching of German in grade schools when prop-

erly petitioned for. A year ago the Senate killed the repealing measure after the House had passed it.

The Senate has receded from its refusal to consider bills not on the Governor's call, by asking the House to return three appropriation bills not included which the House had passed, but did not include the prohibitory amendment ratification, rejected by the same resolution. The drys will make one more effort later to get consideration, but with small prospects of success.

JUSTICE BUREAU ASKS FUNDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the enormous addition to its work growing out of enforcement of the Selective Draft Law, the Espionage Act and other war legislation, the Department of Justice has asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$1,382,151.

DR. KARL O. BERTLING TAKEN TO NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Karl O. Bertling, recently arrested here as an alien enemy, was taken to New York by Federal officials today where he will join a group of other alien enemies and all will be taken to the internment camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Dr. Bertling was accompanied with six other Germans. These were: Herman Tumber of Seekonk, Mass.; William Tecklenberg and Oscar Adolph Rau of Boston, and three soldiers summoned in the draft, but found to be Germans. These were Frank J. Kreisel, Carl Halbert and John W. Helmckamps.

SAVE WHEAT FLOUR—OUR ALLIES AND OUR SOLDIERS NEED IT—SAVE WHEAT FLOUR

OUT-OF-TOWNSMEN

Arise early—get to the store in the early morning so as to have several hours in which to purchase during the Advance Selling—because—

STORE CLOSES SAT. 1 P. M.

Make a double day of it—do your Thoroughfare Sale shopping in the morning and see the parade in the afternoon.

THE SHEPARD STORES

Tremont Street—Winter Street—Temple Place, Boston

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

STORE CLOSES 1 P. M. SATURDAY, APRIL 6

that we may participate in the Liberty Loan Parade on that day.

RESTAURANTS

Colonial, Economy Lunch and Grill Counter Lunch

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY continuously, as usual, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

TWO DAYS' ADVANCE SELLING

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH AND SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH

UNTIL ONE P. M.



SALE PROPER STARTS MONDAY, APRIL 8TH

For Many Years We Have Celebrated Our Opening AS A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE

A Direct "Indoor-way"—from Winter Street to Temple Place

Not only invited the public to avail themselves of this service, but have made this THOROUGHFARE a real headquarters for well presented unusual values.

WE EMPHASIZE BY THIS SALE, THROUGHOUT THE STORE

what real values can be presented under such unusual conditions, remembering that only one other Sale of similar scope comes to you each year, and that this THOROUGHFARE SALE is the equal of our Anniversary Sale.

We advertise our THOROUGHFARE SALE for what is really one and one-half days of—Advance Selling All Day Friday and Saturday up to one o'clock.

WE COULD NOT SECURE AS LARGE LOTS AS FORMERLY—WHICH EXPLAINED, TELLS YOU—TO

Come when you can—Buy what you see and want—don't wait

BUY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY (UNTIL ONE P. M.) AVOID MONDAY'S CROWDS

The reading of this advance notice leaves you with a delicious air of expectation, and keen anticipation for our forthcoming THOROUGHFARE SALE

You Will Find Us Ready for Advance Selling Friday and Saturday—Then When Monday Comes, Our Doors Swing Open to What Under the Circumstances is

THE BIGGEST AND BEST THOROUGHFARE SALE WE EVER HELD

SAVE WHEAT FLOUR—OUR ALLIES AND OUR SOLDIERS NEED IT—SAVE WHEAT FLOUR

BAY STATE FISHING BOOKS ARE SENT FOR

Massachusetts Legislative Committee in Executive Session Is to Investigate Affairs of Company and Those It Absorbed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Basis for a private investigation of the affairs of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation, said to have the power to make the price of fish at the Boston Fish Pier, and which absorbed eight of the 41 dealers at the pier two years ago, was laid today by the Massachusetts legislative fish inquiry.

The committee will hold an executive session tomorrow, and go over the books of the company as well as those of the eight dealers, with the assistance of Arthur P. French, the attorney for the Bay State.

The present Bay State Fishing Company was incorporated in Maine two years ago, as a successor to the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts. F. C. Dumaine, treasurer of the latter company, is the holder of four shares of the first preferred stock of the Maine corporation.

Mr. French drew up the articles of incorporation and at a previous hearing testified that Frederick M. Dyer, of New York, was the promoter of the company.

It was through Mr. French that the committee obtained and introduced as exhibits at the hearing today, the list of stockholders of the Bay State, and the record and list of stockholders of the subsidiary companies.

Mr. French read into the record the consideration which the eight dealers received when they entered the combination two years ago, in second preferred stock of the Bay State and cash for merchandise and other fixtures. The amounts were as follows:

	Shares	Cash
John Burns Company	1,350	\$6,770
A. J. Rich Co.	674	4,233
Watts & Cook Inc.	1,150	2,110
A. E. Walker Inc.	480	1,668
B. F. Phillips Co.	720	2,049
Storey-Simmons Co.	588	5,207
Healey & Lyons	267 (no cash)	
J. A. Rich & Co.	2,152	10,090

The Bay State also secured the L. B. Goodspeed Company and the John R. Neal Company, paying \$82,821 outright for the latter. The settlement with the stockholders of the Goodspeed company is still pending.

Mr. French stated that the stockholders of the subsidiary companies received second preferred stock in the Bay State in proportion to their original holdings.

The first preferred stock of the Bay State was sold for cash and the proceeds used, according to a statement by Mr. French, at a previous hearing, in acquiring the eight dealer companies and in building additional steam trawlers. The Bay State Fishing Company sold three of its steam trawlers two years ago through a New York agency, ostensibly to the Russian Government, for \$125,000 each, and with the proceeds, purchased back 3497 shares of the first preferred stock at \$98 a share, the par value being \$100.

The Bay State Company guarantees the salaries of the officers and employees of the eight dealer companies. Mr. French promised to bring to the meeting tomorrow a list of these salaries. It also owns a controlling interest in the Atlantic Halibut Company, which is said to control the halibut industry on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Mr. French promised to produce the books of the halibut company at the private session tomorrow.

In addition, he was asked to procure, if possible, for the inspection by the committee, the books of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, which he organized, and which has its headquarters in New York.

The next public hearing will be on April 8.

TWO GOVERNORS ADDRESS MERCHANTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Two governors addressed hundreds of delegates from the trading sections of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and the Carolinas at the third annual session of the Appalachian Merchants Association, recently held in Knoxville. Governor Mann of South Carolina struck the note of the convention in a call to efficiency and cooperation in the handling and distribution of foodstuffs, while Governor Rye of Tennessee told "what the volunteer is doing to help win the war."

Among actions taken at the convention was the preparation of a petition to the University of Tennessee recommending the establishment of a chair of merchandising at that institution.

SPRINGFIELD Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE HAS LEGACY

INGFIELD, Mass.—Announcement of a legacy of \$29,000 from the estate of William E. Marsh of Bridgeport, Conn., was made at the meeting of the trustees of the Y. M. C. A. here Wednesday, when it was explained that a two years' post-graduate course is expected to be started in September, 1919.

W. J. Ernest M. Best, who has been serving two years in France, and Dr. H. McCurdy, engaged in war work in France, were granted extended leaves of absence, as was Dr. Frank M. Seelye, who has been lecturing in the United States Army camps and cantonments of the country since September.

Lawrence L. Doggett, president of the college, reported that receipts from tuition fell about \$11,000 and

coal cost \$4500 more last year since September than the previous one.

President Doggett also mentioned the convention of the Y. M. C. A. employed officers from the United States and Canada, which is scheduled to meet in Springfield June 7-11. It was to have met here last June but was postponed then because of the war. "Undeveloped and Ungrasped Opportunities Before the Y. M. C. A." will be the theme of the convention.

MUNITION MAKER'S MACHINISTS STRIKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
UTICA, N. Y.—Demanding increased pay and improved working conditions, machinists and tool makers employed by the Savage Arms Corporation struck today.

Labor leaders claim that more than 400 men have joined the strike. The union men are asking for 65 cents an hour, an increase of 10 cents. Officers of the company refused to discuss the trouble.

The Lewis machine guns are made at the Savage plant.

ARKANSAS MAY HAVE A SPECIAL SESSION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A special session of the Arkansas Legislature may be called to correct a section of the bone-dry law enacted by the last session, recently held invalid by the State Supreme Court, Governor Brough has announced. The section was one governing the bringing of liquor into the State as personal baggage for personal use. The court held that practice was not specifically prohibited.

Should the special session be called, it will be asked by the Governor to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

RICH ARKANSAS LANDS RECLAIMED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark.—Approximately 250,000 acres, nearly 400 square miles, of rich bottom land will be made available for agricultural production this year through a drainage project in this (Mississippi) county, now nearing completion.

The work is being done by a drainage district organized seven years ago. More than 300 miles of ditches have been finished, many of them more than 75 feet wide, and 25 miles of levees have been built. The district lies between the Mississippi River and Little River.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

BOSTON, Mass.—The nineteenth annual encampment of the department of Massachusetts United Spanish War Veterans will be held in Mechanics Hall, April 18 and 19, the Hotel Leox being made the headquarters of the veterans. On Thursday, April 18 the encampment will open at 9:30 a.m. and after reports are read, department service flag will be unfurled and officers will be nominated. The encampment will close Friday, April 19 after installation of officers and other business has been completed.

WAR CHEST IN MALDEN

MALDEN, Mass.—Mayor Charles M. Blodgett of this city has organized a committee of local business men and women to take charge of the war chest campaign in this city. Plans are being formed to incorporate a "war fund association" and to arrange all working details so that the campaign may be put into operation as soon as the campaign for the third Liberty Loan is finished.

The Store That Stands Between the People and High Prices

TREMONT STREET BEACON STREET

HOUGHTON & DUTTON Co.

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit Sharing Brown Stamps

For Liberty Gardeners

Largest Assortments—Lowest Prices

BLACK SCREEN WIRE

—A Special Sale from the First Stock of Bigelow & Dowd Co. of Boston, Mass. Slightly coiled, not in bad condition, 100 running feet, to roll, sold in rolls only.

19 rolls 20 in. wide, .35¢

12 rolls 22 in. wide, .37

16 rolls 24 in. wide, .40

12 rolls 26 in. wide, .43

17 rolls 34 in. wide, .67

24 rolls 36 in. wide, .60

15 rolls 38 in. wide, .63

5 rolls 40 in. wide, .67

5 rolls 42 in. wide, .70

18 rolls 48 in. wide, .80

WOOD LADLES—4 feet, with three wood bows. Each....

59c

HEDGE SHEARS—Crucible steel, forged

8-in. size, notched, \$1.89

9-in. size, notched, \$2.29

HARDWOOD WHEEL BARROWS—Wooden wheels, steel tire, removable sides....

4.98

WOOD LADLES—4 feet, with three wood bows. Each....

59c

IRON HAKE—12-tooth, malleable iron....

35c

14-tooth, malleable iron....

39c

12-tooth, best grade steel....

79c

16-tooth, best grade steel....

98c

PRUNING SHEARS—Steel blades, well made, 35c and 59c

TURF EDGERS—Long polished steel....

89c

BASEMENT

LARGE POLL SHOWS WISCONSIN LOYAL

Outstanding Fact of Election, as Final Results Come in, Is That Socialist Received Only About One-Third Votes Cast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The two loyalty candidates in the senatorial election, held to fill the unexpired term of Paul O. Husting, polled a combined vote of 285,000 compared to 103,000 votes cast for Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, who advocated the withdrawal of United States troops from France and the signing of an immediate peace with the Kaiser. This is the main outstanding fact as final returns come in. It demonstrates that Wisconsin is loyal.

Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican candidate, who will by virtue of his election represent the State in the Senate until March 4, 1921, has a plurality of about 12,000 over Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate and choice of President Wilson.

Practically complete but unofficial returns give Lenroot 148,244, Davies 138,575 and Berger 102,431. Berger's vote may be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the alienism within the State. In Milwaukee and other large centers his vote represents alien economic views. His vote in certain rural counties represents alienism of race. An examination of the vote by counties makes clear this point: that in all those German communities where alienism has been nursed by means of German language newspapers, schools and churches, the vote was strongly for Berger. Thus, in Sheboygan County, Berger received 6276 to 2100 for Lenroot and 2030 for Davies. The German element predominates in Sheboygan and so the story runs.

It was into these communities that Socialist organizers went last winter to organize locals among farmers who knew nothing and cared nothing about the fundamentals of socialism but who still retained their hostility to the entrance of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies.

The loyalists admittedly met defeat in Milwaukee where Berger carried both city and county and where Mayor Daniel W. Hoan was reelected in the city over Percy Braman, who made his campaign on a strong American platform. Mayor Hoan's platform stated that the United States was plunged into the war by the treachery of the ruling class of the country. Notwithstanding this he was returned by a vote of 37,504 against 35,394 for his opponent.

Business men on every hand are apprehensive that Milwaukee may be boycotted by other cities because of this election. A close study of the situation is being made to see whether Mr. Hoan can be prevented by court action from taking office when he is pledged to such a platform.

In the wet-dry fight, Superior was carried by the drys after a return to the wet column for a year. This city is the third largest in the State.

Ashland and Beloit went dry and Madison remained in the dry column. Towns swinging from the dry column back to the wet include Grand Rapids, Ft. Atkinson, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and Beaver Dam.

Incomplete returns show that 52 wet communities remained wet; 31 dry communities remained dry; 12 changed from the wet column to the dry column and six changed from dry to wet.

Mr. Davies Congratulates Mr. Lenroot

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mr. Davies has sent a message to Mr. Lenroot congratulating him on his election. The message read: "Present returns indicate your election. Please accept my personal congratulations upon this great opportunity thus afforded to you for service to our State and to our common country in these serious and momentous times."

INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS DEMANDED BY MEN

Three-Quarters of the Books Issued by Library at Commonwealth Pier Is Non-Fiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—How one sailor stationed at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier made use of the Y. M. C. A. library, resulting in his passing the examination for paymaster, and his subsequent promotion to Washington, D. C., is told by John H. Reardon of the Boston Public Library, who spends three days each week at the library at the pier, the collection there now numbering more than 3000 volumes. At the sailor's request, Mr. Reardon secured suitable textbooks for him from the main library and other sources, and a close application during spare hours and while on pass secured for the Jackie the desired berth which brings with it a substantial increase of pay.

The American Library Association, which by request of the Commission on Training Camp Activities has been given the task of furnishing books, magazines, and general library facilities as well as trained librarians to the men in camps and at naval stations, has just issued a bulletin descriptive of its work at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., which is a fair representation of similar work carried on throughout the United States.

Here in one day there were calls for books of the following classes: French history, mechanics, topography, strategy of war, self-propelled vehicles, hand grenades, field in-

METER SECTION COST QUESTIONED

Boston Said to Be Paying Out From \$50,000 to \$60,000 a Year Since City Quit Installing Number Required Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Why the meter installation section of the water division of the Department of Public Works needs anywhere from 35 to 42 plumbers when few meters are being installed is a query propounded at Boston City Hall now that the Mayor is fast dispatching his work on the annual budget of expenditures.

One man who has investigated the situation declared that in this part of the water service from \$50,000 to \$60,000 was paid out in pay rolls after the city quit installing the 5000 water meters a year which the law formerly required. When the water-meter concerns came to such complete accord over the prices of meters and doubled, practically, the rates, over two years ago, Mayor Curley appealed to the Legislature and the law requiring the city to install 5000 meters a year was suspended. It has again been suspended for this year.

The city installed meters by what some engineers term an antiquated method, requiring the meters to be joined to the pipes by lead joints. In many cities the meters are connected quickly and satisfactorily with screw joints.

Since the installation of meters

has been reduced by more than two-thirds it is held that the meter service does not need the large force of plumbers it employed when it was installing 5000 a year in occupied houses and about 1200 in new houses.

But last year's budget showed that 42 plumbers were employed and this year's budget shows 35 plumbers and assistants and it is said that the other seven might be found by an expert in pay-roll reading.

Last year most of the plumbers received \$3.50 a day, but this year the budget will show them receiving \$4 a day, and that, too, when no meters are installed except in new houses. Experts who have studied into the methods of the water-service section of the department of public works, declare that four or five plumbers are all that the department really requires.

There has been much quiet investigation of the water department along with the conduct of the public works department which costs the taxpayers of Boston so many millions every year.

It is believed that next year after Mayor Peters will have become thoroughly conversant with the situation, he will be able to practice economics which will go far toward securing for him money so badly needed for supplies and for the carrying on of other activities of the city.

The Mayor has inherited conditions which are nearly all brought about, it is said, through the practice of running the city of Boston as a political machine instead of a municipal corporation. He is committed to straighten out business methods of control and his friends declare that as fast as he becomes acquainted with the facts he will set about remedying these conditions.

It is said at City Hall that Mayor Peters is fast becoming familiar with many of the city's departments and activities. It is said that he asks many questions of those in charge of the different departments and is studying the various activities and how they are conducted.

Men who meet the Mayor say that he must consult with those who have technical knowledge before he can know where and how to reduce payrolls which are overloaded. These men say that next year the Mayor will be in much better position to practice needed economies, for then he will know just where and how to economize.

Many were of the opinion that, as

Fitchburg is so near Camp Devens, many would apply for licenses to get the trade of all the surrounding territory, but that was not the case. Increased taxes on liquor and the fast-spreading prohibition movement are said to be chief factors in reducing the liquor traffic.

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SCHOOL OF SALESMANSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The National Motion Picture Exposition is to be held in Mechanics Building the week of July 13-20. The grand hall is to be devoted to exhibits of the various branches of the business. The small hall will have two motion picture theaters. The branches of the trade participating in the exposition will be the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers and the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. Samuel Grant will be manager.

WACO, TEXAS

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

ARE SOLD BY

Leopold & Hooks

The Style Shop

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Charles A. Brown

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHIER

The

House of Kuppenheimer

"The House of Kuppenheimer"

DAYTON

J. H. Margolies

Metropolitan

Quality Corner

Author at North

15 BOONE, VIRGINIA

These Wonderful Clothes Are Sold by the

"Live Store" Exclusively

OAK HALL—M. BOERNER & SONS

Apparel for Particular Men and Women

"Turn-the-Block."

410-414

MAIN ST.

Hudson's

MAIN ST.

The Kuppenheimer House in SAN FRANCISCO

LIPPITT'S

726 MARKET STREET.

15 BOONE, VIRGINIA

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REGIMENT MAY MARCH TO BOSTON

Three Hundred and First Officers at Camp Devens Propose to Take Men Over Road With All the Necessary Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Boston will be the destination of the three hundred first regiment of infantry on its first hike, according to plans made by Col. Frank Tompkins, its commanding officer, and some day soon the men will start out on their 40-mile march, carrying with them all their regimental equipment necessary on such a trip. Arrangements will be made if possible, for the men to use the South, East and Commonwealth armories as quarters, and an effort will probably be made to have the soldiers parade while they are in the city.

An evening drill in Mechanics Hall has been proposed with a band concert and regimental singing as features. The march probably will consume two days, and the regimental train will be about two miles in length, including its combat and supply wagons in addition to the marching column. The men will take along their field kitchens and will cook their meals en route, pitching their tent along the road at least one night.

The 4000 New England recruits who have arrived in camp within the last few days have completed their examinations, and will at once start in upon their training. Considerable equipment is arriving in camp daily, and all infantry regiments have received ammunition wagons.

It has been officially announced that the delay on allotments due soldiers' families is caused by a provision of the pension law which forbids forwarding allotment checks by local post offices. Wives of soldiers have in many cases moved since their husbands came to camp and have neglected to send their new addresses to the allotment bureau in Washington, D. C.

A list of questions has been received from Washington designed for conscientious objectors, and these are to be filled out and returned. Men will be requested to write in full just what their beliefs are, and this information will be filed.

Maj. C. D. Winn of the three hundred third artillery regiment has been detailed as acting division inspector. Lieut. Harry C. Robbins of West Somerville, Mass., has been transferred from C battery, three hundred third artillery, to the division headquarters troop. He served in D troop, first squadron of the Massachusetts National Guard on the Mexican border.

Clinton F. Haddock of Milford, Conn., and a member of the three hundred fourth infantry regiment has been discharged on the grounds of being inducted into service through a mistake.

Next Tuesday afternoon, Joseph C. Drew of Boston will relate circumstances in Germany which led up to the war, at the Liberty Theater, and all officers in camp have been invited to attend.

War Tank in Boston

Britannia Will Arrive Friday Morning From Hartford, Conn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The British war tank Britannia is expected to arrive at the South Station at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, coming to this city from Hartford, Conn., where it has been exhibiting today. The tank will be used to encourage recruiting in the British-Canadian and United States naval forces, and it has been arranged to have an automobile follow it around, officials of both these organizations being available for signing up recruits in either branch of the service.

At 10 o'clock on Friday, the Britannia will be reviewed opposite the State House by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood of the first naval district, and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department. Later these officials will be joined by Mayor Peter of Boston, and the tank will begin the ascent of Bunker Hill about noon. Naval officials will ride, also Miss Blanche Bates of the war play, "Getting Together," now playing at the Majestic Theater in the interests of recruiting.

Col. John S. Dunn, street commissioner of Boston, is endeavoring to find some brick wall or building for the tank to demolish.

Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt expects that several hundred recruits will be secured during the tank's visit to Boston, and he states that men enlisting will be sent overseas, probably within a month.

Naval Seaplane Hangar

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Work for a new naval seaplane hangar on the grounds of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be commenced shortly, and the structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$45,000. It will be 200 feet long and 93 feet wide and will be of sufficient size to accommodate from seven to 10 seaplanes. The new building will adjoin the one recently erected for the army aeronautical school.

Delinquency Cases to Be Reported

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft in Massachusetts has received instructions from Provost Marshal-General Crowder to report to the War Department at once every case of delinquency where registrants have failed to fill out and file their questionnaires or

to report for examination or at the cantonment when ordered there. The order reads:

"Local boards should be directed to report all outstanding cases of delinquency in which the time limit has expired, and no extension has been granted, on receipt of which your office should, without delay, take the necessary action which will result either in compliance with the orders of the local boards or induction into the military service."

A letter giving information on matters relating to the Selective Service Board has been issued to draft boards by Adj't.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens.

British Engineer to Speak

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Mackendrick, D. S. S., British engineer corps will relate his experiences on the British front in France and Belgium on Friday evening at Devotion School Hall, Harvard Street, near Coolidge Corner, Brookline. The lecture will be given at the auspices of the Brookline Federation of Men's Church Clubs, and the public has been invited to attend.

War Tank Demolishes Building

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Much interest centered in the British war tank Britannia, which on Wednesday was used in wrecking a set of buildings which stood in the way of street improvements being carried on by the city. The big machine first made a tour of the city, later proceeding to Dwight and Sanford streets, where it was used in demolishing a brick block. The tank charged the structure and tore a hole more than six feet square. Two posts more than a foot in diameter were easily broken off, and in many ways the great strength of the machine was illustrated.

Shipping Board Recruiting

BOSTON, Mass.—In response to the call of the United States Shipping Board recruiting service for officers and men for immediate service, nearly 50 masters, mates and pilots reported to the Sea Service Bureau on Wednesday, and have been assigned to ships to take the forces overseas. There were also many applications received from men without previous experience who wished to train for cooks, sailors, firemen and messmen in the merchant marine. During the day 20 apprentices began training on the Governor Dingley, and in Philadelphia the Captain Austin took on a number of new men.

The marine corps accepted three men out of 10 applicants and at the army recruiting station seven men were passed, and later they will be forwarded to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The navy signed up 40 men, the naval reserve 28, the British-Canadian forces 32, and other agencies 5.

United States Marshal Mitchell has received instructions from Washington to facilitate the work of the French recruiting agents in recruiting the Polish contingent of the French Army in this section. Men eligible for this service are those not subject to the Selective Draft, Poles subject to the draft who are alien enemies and therefore in Class 5, and Russian Poles who have taken out no naturalization papers.

Northeastern Headquarters

BOSTON, Mass.—In view of the Liberty Loan parade on Saturday, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the northeastern department, has ordered all executive offices of the department closed after 12 o'clock noon.

Maj. Edmund J. Melville of St. Albans, Vt., was in conference with northeastern officials today, making a short stay in Boston on his way to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., where he has been temporarily assigned to duty.

Lieut. Robert Milne of the signal corps is temporarily in charge of the signal corps office, during the absence of Col. Foster Veiteneheimer in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Milne has just returned from Ft. Banks in Boston Harbor, where he has been directing the building of a pigeon loft accommodating 75 birds.

Officers of the department have been bidden to attend the military assembly to be given under the auspices of the war service committee of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening of this week. The proceeds from the event will be utilized in war naval service canteen work and other war activities.

BOSTON MASTERS DISCUSS ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Education in athletics in the Boston Public schools was discussed at a meeting at the Boston headquarters yesterday afternoon. Clarence D. Kingsley, agent of the State Board of Education, spoke of the bill now before the Legislature to appoint a state commission on athletic education and Dr. Dudley A. Sargent addressed the masters on the benefits of athletics. Nathaniel J. Young, assistant director of athletics in the Boston schools, told of what Boston schools are doing in this line and presented a group of teachers who in turn told of the work in their departments. Miss Lulu A. Donovan outlined the work at the Boston Normal School. Miss Bessie M. Howard told how the work is conducted in high and elementary schools and Miss Florence A. Smith explained the activities of the playgrounds and vacation schools. Frederick J. O'Brien of the Boston Latin School also spoke.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft in Massachusetts has received instructions from Provost Marshal-General Crowder to report to the War Department at once every case of delinquency where registrants have failed to fill out and file their questionnaires or

DRY ENFORCEMENT LAW THE NEXT STEP

Following Ratification of Prohibition by 36 States, Congress and Legislatures Will Have to Act on Carrying It Out

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Ratifying the Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution is only one step in the struggle for a bone-dry nation, and when the required 36 states have declared for national prohibition, the efforts of the temperance workers will be focused upon the enactment by Congress and the State Legislatures of statutory provisions of law necessary to the universal enforcement of the people's mandate that intoxicating beverages be relegated to oblivion.

Standardized laws will be sought in all the states, under the specific authorization of the federal dry amendment, section 2 of which reads:

"The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The amendment to the organic law, when ratified, will constitute simply a declaration of ideals, and must be supplemented by statutes.

The constitutional law does not give the state and municipal authorities, for example, the necessary authority to punish violators. The state legislatures must place some effective instrument in their hands to enforce the constitutional provisions. And while much has been said about the inability to enforce national prohibition, it is a promising sign to the dry workers that opponents of their cause are admitting more and more that even state prohibition is enforceable when the authorities are willing to take the trouble.

As an aftermath of Tuesday's great victory in Massachusetts, many congratulatory telegrams are being received from all parts of the United States by Arthur J. Davis, executive secretary of the State Council for National Prohibition.

Far and wide, the decision of Massachusetts is hailed as the determining factor in the nation-wide contest. One telegram from the West declares: "It is the greatest victory yet."

Another says: "It means we are over the top with our question."

Ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature now stands as an accomplished fact for all time. When both Senate and House have voted to ratify a federal amendment, the state action is complete, and no future Legislature can annul such action. This point was established in connection with ratification of the fourteenth amendment, which was submitted to the several states on June 16, 1866.

The Secretary of State of the United States issued a certificate on July 20, 1868, setting forth that it appeared, from documents on file, that a sufficient number of states had voted ratification. Subsequently the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to the amendment. It was ruled, however, that these resolutions did not invalidate the previous action of the legislatures of those two states.

Dry Action Expected

New Hampshire Leaders Look for Ratification by Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Legislature will meet the first Wednesday in January and the drys are confident that the Prohibition Amendment will be ratified. A new organization known as the State Committee for Prohibition and Enforcement is seeking senatorial candidates pledged to prohibition. There are 24 senators to be elected and 12 of them will be chosen from territory that has in the past been regarded as wet. There is little doubt that the House of Representatives will be favorable to ratification. The Senate, on account of its small size, will be made the battle ground by the wet forces. By the time the Legislature acts, the State Bone-Dry Law will have been in effect eight months and upon its successful operation depends to a large degree the attitude toward national prohibition.

I have not received," said the Director-General, "a single protest from any railroad official. I feel that it is most important in this new era of railroading in America that railroad employees shall not live any longer in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust."

ELKHART, Ind.; Robert G. Page '18, MADISON, Wis.; George L. Paine Jr., '18, NEW HAVEN, Conn.; John M. Phillips '18, ANDOVER, Mass.; Albert L. Russell '18, JACKSONVILLE, Fla.; Leonard N. Seymour '18, ELGIN, Neb.; Preston Woodling '19, CRANFORD, N. J.

The following were awarded scholarship for the second grade, which calls for an average of 85, and nothing lower than 72: Bromwell Ault, 1918, WYOMING, O.; Leland D. Baker, 1918, PROVINCETOWN, Mass.; Theodore L. Bates, 1920, NEW HAVEN, Conn.; John W. Borman, 1918, NEW YORK CITY; William R. Brewster, 1918, ANDOVER, Mass.; Ferris B. Briggs, 1918, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Harvey T. Brown, 1919, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.; Donald Cragin, 1918, WORCESTER, Mass.; Paul C. Daniels, 1920, BUFFALO, N. Y.; Norman Dodd, 1918, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; Harry A. Haring Jr., 1918, MASSILLON, O.; Broderick Haskell Jr., 1918, FRANKLIN, Pa.; Warner R. James, 1919, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Walter L. Jones, 1919, NEW YORK CITY; Nathaniel T. Lane, 1918, ST. LOUIS, Mo.; Clarence S. Lunt, 1920, ROCHESTER, N. Y.; Robert Martin, 1919, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.; Spencer H. Miller, 1918, MERIDEN, Conn.; Edward A. Neiley, 1918, WINCHESTER, Mass.; Randolph H. Perry, 1919, ANDOVER, Mass.; Harry K. Schaeffer, 1918, KANSAS CITY, Mo.; George Van S. Smith, 1918, RICHMOND HILL, L. I., NEW YORK.

The following were awarded scholarships for the third grade, which calls for an average of 85, and nothing lower than 72: Bromwell Ault, 1918, WYOMING, O.; Leland D. Baker, 1918, PROVINCETOWN, Mass.; Theodore L. Bates, 1920, NEW HAVEN, Conn.; John W. Borman, 1918, NEW YORK CITY; William R. Brewster, 1918, ANDOVER, Mass.; Ferris B. Briggs, 1918, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Harvey T. Brown, 1919, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.; Donald Cragin, 1918, WORCESTER, Mass.; Paul C. Daniels, 1920, BUFFALO, N. Y.; Norman Dodd, 1918, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; Harry A. Haring Jr., 1918, MASSILLON, O.; Broderick Haskell Jr., 1918, FRANKLIN, Pa.; Warner R. James, 1919, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Walter L. Jones, 1919, NEW YORK CITY; Nathaniel T. Lane, 1918, ST. LOUIS, Mo.; Clarence S. Lunt, 1920, ROCHESTER, N. Y.; Robert Martin, 1919, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.; Spencer H. Miller, 1918, MERIDEN, Conn.; Edward A. Neiley, 1918, WINCHESTER, Mass.; Randolph H. Perry, 1919, ANDOVER, Mass.; Harry K. Schaeffer, 1918, KANSAS CITY, Mo.; George Van S. Smith, 1918, RICHMOND HILL, L. I., NEW YORK.

The following were awarded scholarships for the fourth grade, which calls for an average of 85, and nothing lower than 72: Bromwell Ault, 1918, WYOMING, O.; Leland D. Baker, 1918, PROVINCETOWN, Mass.; Theodore L. Bates, 1920, NEW HAVEN, Conn.; John W. Borman, 1918, NEW YORK CITY; William R. Brewster, 1918, ANDOVER, Mass.; Ferris B. Briggs, 1918, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Harvey T. Brown, 1919, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.; Donald Cragin, 1918, WORCESTER, Mass.; Paul C. Daniels, 1920, BUFFALO, N. Y.; Norman Dodd, 1918, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; Harry A. Haring Jr., 1918, MASSILLON, O.; Broderick Haskell Jr., 1918, FRANKLIN, Pa.; Warner R. James, 1919, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Walter L. Jones, 1919, NEW YORK CITY; Nathaniel T. Lane, 1918, ST. LOUIS, Mo.; Clarence S. Lunt, 1920, ROCHESTER, N. Y.; Robert Martin, 1919, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.; Spencer H. Miller, 1918, MERIDEN, Conn.; Edward A. Neiley, 1918, WINCHESTER, Mass.; Randolph H. Perry, 1919, ANDOVER, Mass.; Harry K. Schaeffer, 1918, KANSAS CITY, Mo.; George Van S. Smith, 1918, RICHMOND HILL, L. I., NEW YORK.

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CHANGE IN TRANSIT AFFAIRS EXPECTED

Failure of Metropolitan Transportation Commission Bill Would Place Duties in Hands of Mayor and City Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters, Maj. Thomas F. Sullivan, now of the Boston Elevated but appointed commissioner of public works, and Thomas W. Murray, of the Union Institution for Savings, named for the city treasurer, will replace the present Boston Transit Commission in July this year in the event of the failure of the Massachusetts Legislature to pass the bill to establish a Metropolitan Transportation Commission. That bill, which was petitioned for by Senator Charles S. Lawler, is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee and has been for some time.

It is declared at Boston City Hall that the Boston Elevated Railway Company interests will be well satisfied to allow the proposed Metropolitan Transportation Commission Law to remain in committee unacted upon should the Civil Service Commission confirm the appointment of its former assistant roadmaster as commissioner of public works of Boston. It is said that the Elevated interests will be entirely satisfied to allow the work now done by the Boston Transit Commission to pass into the hands of Mayor Peters, Major Sullivan and Mr. Murray, if the last named is confirmed as city treasurer.

Everything, it is said, depends upon the Civil Service Commission. If it complies with the wishes of the Mayor and confirms his appointments of commissioner of public works and city treasurer, it will mean that so far as the Elevated is concerned no pressure will be brought to bring about the establishing of a Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Should the civil service fail to confirm Major Sullivan's appointment, and this is not expected, it is said that the Elevated interests probably would seek to have the transportation commission established. But it is said that transportation interests in Boston are desirous that the Mayor appoint three members of the commission while the Governor appoint but two. The bill in its original form made this provision. It was considered by the Metropolitan Affairs Committee and after Robert Luce headed a movement to give the Governor the right to name three members of the committee and the Mayor two, the committee favorably reported the bill.

Then the Elevated interests busied themselves, it is said, and had the bill sent to the Ways and Means Committee with the understanding that it should remain there provided the Mayor and a satisfactory public works commissioner should come into the work left by the transit commission. In case the bill should be reported out is declared to be the intention of certain powers to see to it that Governor McCall shall dominate the proposed new commission rather than the Mayor.

It has been claimed that there is not a great deal of construction work for a new transportation commission to do. The Dorchester subway is being completed and it is declared that it will be some years before the municipality undertakes the work of making any other subway or tunnel owing to the war and the Government demand for money to support its Liberty loans and other war necessities.

HIGH PRICES AND LOOTING IN BENGAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—One of the most curious phenomena which have been observed in this part of India for a long time is the looting of bazaars, or markets, which began in Eastern Bengal about a month ago, and has now spread to the district of Midnapur, where it still persists, although it has been more or less stamped out in the Noakhali district where it originated. The generally accepted view is that it is due to the high price of salt and cloth, and in each case these are the articles most sought after by the rioters, although other things are not overlooked.

The district magistrate of Midnapur has issued an injunction to zamindars (landholders), officers and other leading men, directing their attention to those provisions of the law which require all landed gentry or their agents to keep the district authorities informed of any lawless movement going on in their vicinity. "I trust, however, that in addition to this," he says, "you will exert, both personally and through your employees, your influence to dissuade the public in general from looting or disturbance of any kind. It should be explained to the public that the high prices of the necessities of life are due mainly to the dislocation of industry and shipping caused by the war, and that every civilized country is similarly affected, and that looting and rioting will only make matters worse by frightening away the shopkeepers and thereby reducing the quantity of the various articles available for purchase."

After these eminently sensible remarks, the magistrate endeavors to convert the disturbances, or rather the scarcity conditions which have given rise to them, into a recruiting campaign.

"Any person joining the labor corps for Mesopotamia," he says, "will receive free food, lodging, clothes and firewood and so long as he is on duty in India, Rs.15 a month in cash in addition, and for the time he is employed in Mesopotamia Rs.20 a month in addition. Persons joining

the labor corps can arrange to have such proportion of their pay as they wish paid to their families at home." The conditions of work in Mesopotamia are then carefully set out.

If the looting is really due to hunger and want of clothes, these terms ought to attract a multitude of recruits to the labor corps. In the meantime, looting is still going on, and, according to a memorial submitted to the Government by the Indian Association, has spread to the vicinity of Calcutta. "The committee fully recognize," proceeds the association, "that it is a matter of some difficulty for any government to interfere with conditions which are dependent on economic causes. But the situation is abnormal and the committee believe that it is largely due to the activities of speculators."

The association requests the Government to permit the manufacture of salt in suitable selected areas in Bengal, to afford increased facilities for importing Madras salt into Bengal, and to control the local sales of salt. It also has proposed, with special reference to the conditions in East Bengal, that the Government should fix a minimum price for jute, and procure a six days' instead of a five days' week at the jute mills. These steps would automatically increase the earnings of the jute cultivators, and so enable them to meet the abnormal prices now prevailing as the result of the war.

A six days' week has now been established in the jute mills, but most people consider it highly improbable that the Government will make any attempt to interfere with the price of raw jute.

The salt question was raised a few days later at the Bengal legislative council, when it was stated on behalf of the Government that the sudden rise in the price of salt was due entirely to speculation in Calcutta. The Government maintained that the position was rapidly improving: prices were falling and supplies were assured. The Government could not allow the people to manufacture salt for themselves free of duty, but on the other hand, it could, and would, refrain from prosecuting them for such an offense.

AID ASKED TO CHECK LIQUOR DELIVERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor Milliken of Maine, who came to Washington to attend the conference with Secretary Lane, is taking active steps to have the United States Treasury stop the sale of bonded liquor for delivery in Portland and Bangor. While nothing has been done so far, the Governor stated on Wednesday that his representative would remain here in Washington to confer with treasury officials regarding the proper course to take.

He further stated that if the treasury failed to put a stop to the sale of this liquor he would see to it that legislation would be passed in Congress to produce the desired result. "In the mood in which Congress is at the present," said Governor Milliken, "there will be no difficulty in getting legislation of this character."

He expressed gratification at the stand taken by Massachusetts, and predicted that 1920 would witness the passing of the liquor question from the list of social problems in the United States.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM IS COPIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A measure embodying the essential elements of the Torrens system of land title registration and some 13 or 14 other bills to promote agriculture in Louisiana will be introduced in the Louisiana Legislature, which convenes in May, by the Louisiana State Agricultural Federation. These measures are the result of the work of 15 legislative committees which reported to the federation.

Recommendations for the improvement of the facilities for handling and marketing live stock in New Orleans were given an important place in the discussions. Extension of the Belt Line Railway to the stockyards, better yard accommodations, a cash market basis instead of a credit basis and other changes will be asked.

A PACIFIC FREE OF GERMANS SOUGHT

Australasia to Ask Permanent Exclusion of Enemy From Islands Below Equator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—When Mr. W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Sir Joseph Ward, Minister for Finance, reach London for the Imperial Conference, they will, it is announced, make clear to Britain that any plan for handing back the German possessions in the Pacific to Germany will be most bitterly resented by New Zealand. Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australia's Prime Minister, will say the same thing on behalf of Australia, it is understood.

The association requests the Government to permit the manufacture of salt in suitable selected areas in Bengal, to afford increased facilities for importing Madras salt into Bengal, and to control the local sales of salt.

This intense desire for a new era in the near Pacific is not based on the fact that Japan is holding the Marshall and Caroline Islands, near the front door of Australasia, nor is it any pride in the military achievements of the New Zealand and Australian Expeditionary Forces which took Germany's remaining Pacific possessions, nor is it old-world craving for territory and power. Australasia has understood German aims, has learned German neighborhood, and is convinced that repossession of the Pacific colonies by Germany would force Australia and New Zealand to exercise external military and naval vigilance, and would divert trade from its natural channels.

The United States has a direct interest, too, in the decision, it is pointed out by students of the situation. German naval bases and coaling stations in the Pacific would be an ever-present menace to America. Recently the Prime Minister of New Zealand pointed out that the Panama Canal made the ownership of the German islands of great importance. It is a problem which cannot be viewed in the light of the immediate tomorrow. Both New Zealand and Australia remember that only the greater tonnage and speed and bigger guns of His Majesty's auxiliary ship Australia saved their richest seaports from the shells of the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst.

Recently the Hamburger Fremdenblatt revealed most frankly German aspirations in the Pacific. Incidentally, the article furnished a text for Mr. Massey, whose statement indicates New Zealand's coming contribution to the Imperial Conference.

"The Hamburg paper has said what I have no doubt many Germans are thinking," said the Prime Minister. "Leaders of German thought know the strategic and productive value of the Pacific islands formerly in their possession, and we cannot expect the latter to be given up easily. Japan may be trusted to hold the islands she now occupies (formerly German).

What we have to think of are islands south of the equator in which Australia and New Zealand particularly are intensely interested. At a time like this we do not wish to worry the Imperial authorities unnecessarily, but remembering the past history of British administration in the Pacific and the mistakes that were made, we should be wanting in our duty if we did not endeavor to impress the British Ministry with the increasing importance of those islands.

"Profiting by the lessons of the war and the necessity of keeping the Germans out of the Pacific, representatives of New Zealand at the Imperial War Cabinet lost no opportunity in this respect, and I have the best reason for believing that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies understands and looks at the position from our point of view."

"But the danger will be at the peace conference," continued the Prime Minister, "when terms of peace are being arranged. We cannot expect people on the other side of the world, even British citizens, however imperialistic they may be, to see the importance of these islands as we see it. The Fremdenblatt is perfectly candid—says the Germans wish to establish naval bases and coaling stations in these seas to defy Australia and New Zealand ambitions, to check Japan, and to threaten the western shores of North and South America. Just so, it is a truly comprehensive program. Thanks to the Fremdenblatt we know exactly what we are up against. We have had some experience of the gentle German in the Pacific. We do not want him any more, and we are justi-

fied in making our voice heard accordingly."

There is another point which will be made at the war and peace conferences. Australasia will have contributed to the war 500,000 men, a dreadnaught, swift cruisers, torpedo vessels and submarines, and the overseas and coastal merchant fleets, observers say; adding that to allow Germany to establish herself again in Samoa and Rabaul, and in certain circumstances to Britain, would be a grave weakness rather than a magnificent asset to the British Empire.

TEACHERS CLUB ASKS FOR SUPPORT

Massachusetts Senate Asked to Indorse Measure Providing for Salary Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Comparisons of salaries paid to high school graduates of

NEW PRUSSIAN CANAL PROJECTS

Waterways Network Connecting Rivers Considered From Military-Economic Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The enlarged budget committee of the Prussian Diet recently accepted two proposals put forward by political parties for the creation of an efficient network of waterways in Prussia by extending the existing canal system and constructing new waterways.

The Minister of Public Works, in commenting on the canalization projects approved of by the committee, said that the Government was unwilling to adopt any definite attitude in the matter at present, but that in any case the various projects must be grouped together in accordance with their urgency.

The problem of the canalization of the Moselle and the Saar, he continued, had been solved from a technical standpoint, but there was no doubt that the cost would, in all probability, be twice as great as was estimated some 10 or 12 years ago. The canalization of these two rivers would justify itself financially, if viewed solely from the standpoint of engineering; but, if its effects on railway finance were carefully examined, very different conclusions would be arrived at.

The experiences of the war had made it necessary to examine the question anew from a military and political standpoint, which might give a different complexion to a project that appeared doubtful from a technical and economic point of view. He was of opinion that the experiences of peace time had made the project of constructing a canal from Hanover to the Elbe appear urgent, as the burdens imposed upon the railways would be lightened.

But, if the railways had been unable to cope with the vast amount of traffic, that was only true of the central point of that traffic, of the immediate ramifications of the industrial district, i. e., almost exclusively in the West, and considerable relief had been afforded by the Rhine-Heren Canal, as shown by its development.

While in peace time a canal from Hanover to the Elbe was hardly necessary, such a canal would have enormously relieved the traffic on the railways during the war. Accordingly, in this case the military aspect, as well as that of war economy, made the project appear urgent. The Government, in order to avoid party strife, had not proceeded with the project at the time, but now the experiences of the war had brought the question forward again.

During the war pressing demands had been made by those interested that the line of the canal as originally planned should be changed to a line with a southwest direction, which would make it possible to link up the town of Peine and Brunswick without a branch canal, open up the port district, and join the Elbe above Magdeburg. Saxony was especially interested in this proposal, while Hamburg favored the older plan, i. e., the prolongation of the canal in a westerly direction via Lehrte to the Elbe. While the Ministry of Public Works was devoting much attention to the subject, he, the Minister, desired to point out that any direct furtherance of such schemes was at the moment out of the question.

The Oder-Vistula waterway, which was constructed for the traffic of 400-ton boats, was in working order and sufficient to meet existing requirements, the speaker continued, but in view of the future development of Germany's interests in the East, it seemed advisable to wait before put-

ting forward definite schemes for connecting the rivers Memel and Priepel. The future regulation of the Vistula must depend upon events in Russian Poland, but the matter would be of great importance to the harbor of Danzig.

Meanwhile, he found himself unable to be very enthusiastic about the construction of an Oder-Warthe-Netze Canal, and he doubted whether the enlargement of the dimensions of the Masurian Canal would be a financial success. The Vistula Shipping Association had demanded government assistance for the construction of waterways in North Germany, but the Government had not been able to go into the matter with sufficient thoroughness to warrant their grant of the required financial assistance at present.

NORTH CAROLINA AND PATRIOTIC TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The importance of making sure that the teachers of the schools are patriotically American is being called to the attention of the school trustees of North Carolina by Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction.

Dr. Joyner says that there have been a few instances brought to the attention of the department of teachers who were not thoroughly in accord with the efforts being made by the country to win the war, and the danger of instilling a wrong viewpoint in the minds of the children in this matter has been fully recognized.

ELEVATOR IS ASKED FOR CANAL TERMINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Government has taken over the eastern portion of the Barge Canal Terminal at Gowanus Bay for the exclusive use of coal barges operating under the direction of the Navy Department, 95 such vessels now using this terminal. This is the only terminal in New York which is being used for naval purposes and its location, coupled with the demand for additional elevator facilities at New York, has led Frank M. Williams, state engineer, to advocate the immediate construction, by the United States, of a grain elevator at this point.

But, if the railways had been unable to cope with the vast amount of traffic, that was only true of the central point of that traffic, of the immediate ramifications of the industrial district, i. e., almost exclusively in the West, and considerable relief had been afforded by the Rhine-Heren Canal, as shown by its development.

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PUBLIC EMERGENCY FOOD BILL ADVANCES

Massachusetts House Passes to Third Reading the Measure Permitting Cities and Towns to Deal in the Necessaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Considerable opposition developed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Wednesday over the bill to permit cities and towns to deal in food and common necessities of life and furnish shelter during times of war or other public emergency, but the measure finally advanced to a third reading by a vote of 80 to 27.

Mr. Lord of Athol was unsuccessful with an amendment which would have required the Governor to proclaim the existence of an emergency before the law became operative. The House also rejected an amendment moved by Mr. Collins of Edgartown, which would have required cash payments for all goods sold under the act, as well as advance payment on all provisions for shelter. The bill is the result of the amendment to the state constitution adopted at the polls last November.

The Senate rejected a bill relative to the taxation of incomes received by estates, after Senator Nichols of Boston had said it was double taxation.

Henry H. Bond, Deputy Tax Commissioner, filed the bill which was supported by Senator Gifford of Barnstable. Mr. Gifford said the bill would correct a technical mistake which cost the State \$300,000 last year. The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to change the Apple-Grading Law so that the penalty for all offenses after the first shall be \$200 instead of \$100, and to make other more stringent provisions.

The Committee on Social Welfare reported favorably on a bill for an additional legacy and succession tax, adding 25 per cent to all such taxes now levied. It is to continue for the duration of the war with Germany.

The Committee on Agriculture has voted to report out a bill making more rigid the laws regarding restraint of dogs. The bill is in substantial accord with the report of the recess committee which investigated the subject, though with some modifications.

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Nemo Wonderlift

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WATER POLO FINALS TO BE HELD FRIDAY

Preliminary Games in the Race for Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of United States Take Place Today

TEAM SWIMMING STANDING

Great Lakes Naval Station	10
Chicago Athletic Association	6
Illinois Athletic Club	5
Olympic Club	3
Detroit Y. M. C. A.	3
Unattached	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Preliminary games in the water polo championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the championship races for the 100-yard four-man relay teams are to be held this afternoon and evening in the pool of the Illinois Athletic Club. The finals of the water polo competition will be held tomorrow night.

These events are of great importance in the point standing, as the water polo champion team will win 15 points, while the second team wins nine, and third six. In the relay the first team wins 10 points, the second six and the third two.

The 50-yard swimming championship conducted Wednesday night in the Chicago Athletic Association 20-yard pool resulted in the closest swimming race seen in Chicago in years, and was won by Perry McGillivray, representing the Great Lakes naval training station. A. C. Raithel of Illinois Athletic Club, now awaiting call for the United States aviation service, was second, and W. C. Earle, competing for the Chicago Athletic Association, who completed his varsity swimming career as University of Chicago captain two weeks ago when he won three events and set three records in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet was third. These three brilliant sprint swimmers finished with less than a yard separating McGillivray from Earle and the crowd cheered from start to finish.

McGillivray hit the water a fraction of a second ahead of his two rivals at the start and was a fraction of a second in the lead at the touchoff after the first lap of the tank. Raithel, who was a teammate of McGillivray before the latter left the I. A. C. to enlist in the navy, skillfully won a lead of one stroke on Earle on the second touch-off after the two swam stroke for stroke.

The victory is McGillivray's second in the National A. A. U. series, as he won the 100-yard back-stroke at Detroit last week. Three preliminary heats were raced in Wednesday's 50-yard swim, the competition being so fast that Norman Ross of San Francisco, national record holder at several distances, was unable to qualify for the final. A rule was made qualifying second place men in the two fastest preliminary heats, and Ross finished second in the slowest heat. The summary:

50-YARD SWIM

First Heat—Won by W. C. Earle, Chicago A. A.; Clark Leach, Hamilton Club, Chicago, second. Time—24.45s.

Second Heat—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Station; A. C. Raithel, Illinois A. C., and Kenneth Huse, Chicago A. A., tied for second. Time—24.25s.

Third Heat—Won by Philip Mallen, Chicago A. A.; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second. Time—25s.

Final Heat—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Station; A. C. Raithel, Illinois A. C., second; W. C. Earle, Chicago A. A., third. Time—24.45s.

NEW YORK AMERICANS DEFEAT THE BRAVES

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Numerous errors by the inner defense line of the Boston National League baseball team in the game here Wednesday with the New York Americans, considerably aided the latter club in securing a 13-9 victory. Should reports that C. L. Herzog has agreed to waive the iron-clad contract feature, the big barrier between the player and the Boston Club, prove true, the veteran will be a welcome addition to the Braves lineup. The New York club started off well, but ended as insipidly as the Braves started. The feature of the afternoon's session was the pitching of Thomas Hughes, who struck out three New York players in a row in the eighth and the same in the ninth innings. Each club had a big inning, the New York team scoring six runs in the seventh, and the Braves getting just as many in their half, some off McGraw and the rest from Thormahlen.

Hugh Canavan worked only the first two innings for the Boston team, and then Crum entered the box. He held the opponents hitless and runless until the sixth inning.

QUINBY NOT TO COACH ANDOVER 1918 NINE

ANDOVER, Mass.—F. L. Quinby of Yale University, baseball coach at Phillips Academy for the past three years, has been given a leave of absence for a year, and is awaiting a call for service as a Y. M. C. A. leader in France. He will be unable to handle the academy's baseball candidates this spring.

It is probable that Principal A. E. Stearns will direct the work of the baseball players this season. He has often coached Andover baseball teams during his 20 years at the academy. F. J. Daly, Andover and Yale athlete, who left for France a year ago with Andover's unit, is now a commissioned officer in the French army, and probably will not be back until the war is over.

TWO TOURNEYS START MONDAY

American Amateur Billiard Players Will Hold Balkline and Three-Cushion Competitions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first metropolitan championship tournaments to be held under the auspices of the newly formed American Amateur Billiard Association are scheduled to start in this city Monday. One of the tournaments will be at 18.2 balkline and the other at three-cushion billiards. Seven rooms will have entrants in the balkline event and there will be eight rooms represented in the three-cushion event.

William Gessel, C. P. Conway, J. E. Lewis, Hal Coleman, David Weiner or M. Isaacs, and A. R. Townsend will probably play in the tournament.

At the second meeting of the association held this week, the full list of officers was elected. William Gershel was named president of the association at a meeting last week. The additional officers elected are: E. S. Appleby, first vice-president; J. E. Lewis, second vice-president; S. G. Barclay, secretary, and Charles McCarthy, treasurer.

No executive committee has thus far been elected, but a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws has been appointed. It includes, in addition to the officers of the association, A. R. Townsend, a former class A champion; Hal Coleman, a former class B champion; and L. L. Strauss.

An advisory committee composed of three room keepers was appointed. This is made up of John Doyle, Maurice Daly, and Joseph Thum.

It has been announced that F. A. Unger, recent winner of the national class C championship, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players had joined the organization.

PENN CARNIVAL HAS BIG ENTRY

No Less Than 310 Institutions Have Entered for the Famous Track and Field Games

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The entry for the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival to be held on Franklin Field April 26 and 27 is the largest in the history of the meet. The list, made public today, shows that 310 institutions will be represented in 72 events. More than 325 relay teams will compete.

Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Chicago, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, University of the South, Notre Dame, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Syracuse will be among those that will compete in the one, two and four-mile college relay championships, the freshman championship, sprint and distance races and the special events.

Classifications, based on past performances in the one-mile relay races, include:

Class B—Syracuse, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Holy Cross, Fordham, Columbia, second.

Class C—College of the City of New York, Rutgers, Carlisle Indiana, Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural, Colgate, Tufts, Hobart.

One-Mile High School Championships—Newark Central, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Washington Central, Philadelphia Northeast, De Witt Clinton of New York, Lynn (Mass.).

BROOKLYN DEFEATS BOSTON CLUB, 2 TO 1

WACO, Tex.—The Boston American League Baseball Club faced its second defeat in eight games here Wednesday, when Burleigh Grimes, in the box for the Brooklyn Club of the National League held the Red Sox to the small end of a 2-to-1 score. One of the ninth-inning rallies that has made the Boston team famous and which has won three games, failed only by a narrow margin. Manager Robinson used a retreat at second base, shifting Olson back to shortstop. O'Rourke remaining out of the lineup. The new player is Schmandt, who, except for a pardonable misplay in the ninth, appeared to very good advantage.

In the infield the coach has a fine set of defensive players, with Joseph Nally on first base, whose hitting ability will prove a valuable asset to the team. At second base, William Kyle has been doing some very good work, and his fielding and throwing has pleased the coach greatly. Barrett Hurwitz is generally conceded to be the best candidate for the third base position, while A. W. Ahearn is pushing him hard for the honors. At shortstop, the coach has several clever candidates to choose from, including Frederick Maguire, Reginald Crosby and McCurdy. All of these players are in good shape and their daily performances forecast a brilliant season for them all.

With Michael McDowell and John Kelly behind the bat, the coach has little to occupy himself with in this department of the nine. Both of these players are in fine form, and their throwing to the bases is one of the features of the daily practice. McSweeney has shown that he has lost none of his proficiency with the bat, while Kelly is also quite adept in finding the ball for a hit when one seems most needed.

In the outfield the coach has a fine set of defensive players, with Joseph Nally on first base, whose hitting ability will prove a valuable asset to the team. At second base, William Kyle has been doing some very good work, and his fielding and throwing has pleased the coach greatly. Barrett Hurwitz is generally conceded to be the best candidate for the third base position, while A. W. Ahearn is pushing him hard for the honors. At shortstop, the coach has several clever candidates to choose from, including Frederick Maguire, Reginald Crosby and McCurdy. All of these players are in good shape and their daily performances forecast a brilliant season for them all.

It was Leonard's first appearance of the season when he entered the box for the Red Sox. At first he was easily hit by the Brooklyn players, but improved as the game progressed. Manager E. G. Barrow tried hard to win the game and put Ruth in to bat for Leonard. The hard-hitting pitcher, however, struck out. Smith, who replaced Hooper in right field in the sixth, was passed, and Shean got a two-base hit to left field. Smith was held at third and when Schmandt lost Strunk's hit he came in with the first and only Boston tally.

BROOKLYN IS READY TO RELEASE LAJOIE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. H. Ebbets has decided not to stand in Napoleon Lajoie's way if the veteran ball player cannot be persuaded to join the Brooklyn Club of the National League Baseball Club. The owners of the Brooklyn club still insist that Lajoie is the property of the Brooklyn club, which purchased his release from the Toronto club in a perfectly legitimate manner.

If Lajoie is desirous of managing the Indianapolis club, President Ebbets will grant his wish in consideration of the veteran's long service in major league baseball. Lajoie was to have conferred with Ebbets and J. J. McCaffrey of the Toronto club Wednesday, but he did not put in an appearance. He is expected on hand today, however.

ATHLETIC NOTES

C. L. Herzog and the Boston Nationals are certainly finding it a hard position coming to terms.

The Harvard varsity nine is beginning to show better form. Yesterday it defeated the freshman, 2 to 1 in seven innings.

That is a very pretentious program of golf that the Western Golf Association has mapped out for this summer and it should raise a lot of money for the various war funds.

The Cincinnati club directors will meet Saturday to decide what time National League games will be started there this year. President A. G. Herrmann predicts an early start.

It looks as if the Brooklyn Nationals had made a good trade when they secured Pitcher Grimes from the Pittsburgh Nationals. Yesterday he held the Boston Red Sox to three hits. He pitched two three-hit games in the National League championship race last year.

The Boston Braves and New York Americans will have to show better baseball in their championship races than they showed yesterday if they are to keep in the first division. Boston's offense with 14 hits looked pretty good; but the six errors more than offset the hits.

That was a wonderful swimming race in the 50-yard National A. A. U. competition last night at Chicago. When three swimmers can finish that distance within a yard of each other in the fast time of 24.45s, it shows that the Middle West is well supplied with swimming stars.

President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals is showing good judgment in not trying to force Napoleon Lajoie to play with the Brooklyn club this summer unless he wants to. The veteran major-league player has given the National and American leagues the kind of service that merits his being allowed to play or manage where he desires and the league authorities should see that he gets this right.

LATIN SCHOOL TO HAVE GOOD NINE

Coach F. J. O'Brien Predicts a Successful Season for the Purple and White Team

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Baseball interests at the Boston Latin School are to be well taken care of this season, according to Coach F. J. O'Brien, who has over 50 men out for practice at Franklin Field in the first real work-out of the season, Monday afternoon. As yet it is too early for the coach to predict any degree of success, as so much depends in schoolboy baseball games on the battery, but he feels confident that when the season opens he will have a dependable nine on the field.

The varsity squad has been practicing outdoors for about two weeks and is rapidly rounding into form. Coach G. L. Rathbun has cut the squad down to 16 men as follows:

R. S. Julius '19, P. B. Casebeer '19, C. O. Richey '20, A. F. Sutheimer '18, R. E. Peckham '19, P. N. Hiatt '19, E. P. Carson '20, U. B. Jeffries '20, Jack Driscoll '20, J. W. Kennedy '20, C. C. Katterjohn '18, W. G. Gilbert '20, F. F. Faust Jr. '20, F. E. Macy '19, and J. R. Rauschenbach '18. The Indiana pitchers are all inexperienced men. Gilbert is doing the best work on the mound, while Jeffries, now that the basketball season is finished, is beginning to show form. Macy and Faust are also out for the box.

Julius and Richey seem to be the only likely candidates for catcher, and Sutheimer has a slight advantage over other candidates for first base. Rauschenbach, the only "I" man on the squad, is playing at short this year. Casebeer is the most promising man for third. Katterjohn, Carson, Driscoll and Hiatt are the outfield candidates.

NORTH AND SOUTH GOLF CONTINUES

E. L. Schofield, Winner of Qualifying Round Gold Medal, Takes First Round Match

PINEHURST, N. C.—Second-round matches are down for today in the United North and South amateur golf championship tournament on the grounds of the Pinehurst Country Club.

E. L. Schofield of Stamford and I. S. Robeson of Rochester, the two favorites in the upper bracket of the first round, won their matches easily Wednesday. Schofield, the medalist in the qualifying round, defeated H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst, 8 and 6. Robeson defeated G. A. Miller of Detroit 4 and 3.

Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, who had been generally expected to come through to the finals in the lower bracket, was defeated 4 and 3 by R. A. Stranahan of Toledo.

Other survivors in the championship division were R. O. Turnstall of Norfolk, W. M. Crooks of Brooklyn, L. D. Pierce of Rochester, Vt.; Arthur Yates of Rochester, N. Y., and Donald Parsons of Youngstown.

With Daniel McSweeney and John Kelly behind the bat, the coach has little to occupy himself with in this department of the nine. Both of these players are in fine form, and their throwing to the bases is one of the features of the daily practice. McSweeney has shown that he has lost none of his proficiency with the bat, while Kelly is also quite adept in finding the ball for a hit when one seems most needed.

In the infield the coach has a fine set of defensive players, with Joseph Nally on first base, whose hitting ability will prove a valuable asset to the team. At second base, William Kyle has been doing some very good work, and his fielding and throwing has pleased the coach greatly. Barrett Hurwitz is generally conceded to be the best candidate for the third base position, while A. W. Ahearn is pushing him hard for the honors. At shortstop, the coach has several clever candidates to choose from, including Frederick Maguire, Reginald Crosby and McCurdy. All of these players are in good shape and their daily performances forecast a brilliant season for them all.

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ONLY ONE LETTER MAN AT INDIANA

Coach G. L. Rathbun Must Develop a New Baseball Nine to Represent Hoosiers on the College Diamond This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Games with 12 different teams are on the Indiana University baseball schedule which has been announced by Athletic Director E. O. Stiehm. Final arrangements have been completed for the coming of the Indianapolis Baseball Club, of the American Association, for a series of five games to be played here the week before the regular season opens. The Indians will stop at the university on their way back to Indianapolis from their spring training trip at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

This arrangement is expected to be of great advantage to Indiana as the Hoosier university nine will not be able to make its annual pilgrimage to the South on account of complications that have arisen from the war. For similar reasons a majority of the games will be played on the home diamond. Last spring the entire squad was taken on a 19-day trip through Dixie.

Among the games on the Indiana card is a contest with Notre Dame. It will be the first time in many years that these two nines have met on the diamond or in any sport. The six conference games scheduled promise hard contests for the Crimson as most of the "Big Ten" teams have a number of veterans while Indiana has only two men of last year's successful team in training. This is a rather short conference schedule.

APRIL 2ND

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PRESS CONDEMNS PARTISAN DEBATES

Members of Congress Called Upon to Drop Politics and Asked to Forward Measures in Aid of War's Prosecution

Newspapers throughout the United States protest strongly against partisanship and protracted debates in Congress as delaying the war program of the country. The following excerpts show how journals view the situation:

Kansas City Star

The debate in the Senate showed one great danger to which the country is exposed—the danger of making war a matter of partisan politics. There is only one thing for the country to consider at this time. That is how to prosecute the war with the greatest energy and intelligence; how to correct mistakes and to speed up the war organization. It would be nothing short of a calamity for partisans to distract attention from this one purpose.

Dayton (Ohio) News

Congress appears to be obsessed by a desire to investigate and to debate. Senators talk against time, unmeaningful of the fact that in many places important operations have had to be suspended because legal authority for action is lacking. There is much bluster and grandiloquence concerning patriotism, all of which consumes valuable time, and legislation which the President and others are urging is held in abeyance. The situation is distressing. It is rapidly becoming shameful. When is Congress going to come to a realization of the fact that the war will not be won by endless debating or by investigations that are inspired by a determination to discredit the Administration?

Boston Globe

Congress has been criticizing the Administration in the spirit of the gypsy who tied his horse and then whipped the beast because he did not go. Tirades and investigations of every department except itself, which has seemed most in need of investigation, have taken precedence over congressional business. Our congressional objectors have been strong on fault-finding and weak on new ideas. What the country wants of them is less maneuvering for votes in the November elections, more speed with war measures, and, if they can produce such an article, constructive ideas for the prosecution of the war.

Philadelphia Telegraph

Never was a popular keynote more effectively sounded than by David Baird, the new United States Senator from New Jersey, who, while in Trenton, unhesitatingly declared for a policy of patriotism above politics. "I am somewhat of a Republican," said Mr. Baird, "but I am heartily with the President in dealing with all war questions. National emergency must subordinate all party considerations. It is not now a question as to which party will be best able to manage the country after the war." The words of Mr. Baird should find an echo in every State, in every town and particularly in Washington.

Duluth (Minn.) Herald

The temptation to make political capital out of the situation is most alluring to minds in which partisanship is the predominating influence. Though our offensive has not developed so rapidly as we should like, nor so rapidly as it would if every citizen had realized his personal duty to the fullest extent, and though it is vital that every official and every citizen shall put his shoulder to the wheel and keep things moving as vigorously as may be, on the other hand there is no profit for the country and its cause in recriminations that are more political than patriotic.

Toledo (Ohio) Blade

What is desired of Washington is deeds. Let there be oratory if there must be. Congress is not merely investigating the wind in a toy balloon. There is stuff in the prosecution of the war which cries aloud for investigation, and correction. It will all have to come out. The country will have to accept the fact that, after a vacation, partisanship has come back. But it does not have to assume that flying words are fair substitutes for flying machines, that charges and recriminations are either all true or all false, that the war work is collapsing or else humming like a well-tuned gas engine. The thing for the country to do is to tell Washington that it shall not forget for a moment that its first duty is to win the war.

Louisville Courier-Journal

No sadder exhibition has been witnessed in this country since it went to war than that of the partisan jamboree in the United States Senate. While our allies were at grips with our enemies in what the Kaiser heralded as the decisive struggle of the war and what the British Premier, appealing for our laggard aid, pronounced "the greatest and most momentous battle in the history of the world," the Senate of the United States was engaged in a fierce set-to over the claims and counter claims, the criminations and recriminations of two sets of politicians who call themselves, respectively, Democrats and Republicans.

The people of this country today don't care for either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party except as it may submerge itself in the American party. Senator Williams

forcibly put this truth when he said: "This country is no longer composed of Republicans and Democrats, but of patriots and lukewarm patriots or pro-Germans on the other side. Politics has dropped into innocuous desuetude. I am talking with the partisan bias of a pro-American." That is the only sort of partisanship which can command any respect now.

Janesville (Wis.) Gazette

We are one nation, not two or three political parties; we are preparing to meet the common foe, to aid our allies, and we must not have civil political strife here at home. "United we stand, divided we fall," and as loyal citizens we must stand behind the Administration.

AUSTRALIAN BOARD TO REGULATE SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Full control of all coastal shipping has been given by war regulation to the Commonwealth Shipping Board, and the board will regulate the movements of shipping and the cargo carried. In order to release more Australian shipping for oversea purposes a coal pool, which would control supplies for all the states, has been proposed and is now under consideration.

The establishment of the coal pool was advocated by Admiral W. Clarkson, chief executive officer of the Shipping Board, as the representative of a conference which included Mr. A. Downard, Victorian Minister for Mines, Mr. A. H. Peake, Premier of South Australia, and Mr. W. Graham, N. S. W. Minister for Agriculture. The main object of the coal pool would be the employment of smaller vessels in the carriage of coal, with higher freight rates borne proportionately by the contributing states. Possibly also the railways of the states would be utilized to relieve the strain.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, states that the recommendations of the conference will be decided almost immediately. He declares that Australian shipping is to be organized further with the object of placing at Britain's disposal every ton of freight which can be spared.

The new war regulation placing the control of coastal shipping in the hands of the Shipping Board reads as follows:

"The masters, owners, agents, and charterers of every vessel registered in Australia, or engaged in the coasting trade, shall severally comply with every direction given by the Commonwealth Shipping Board in relation to the movements and use of the vessel and the carriage of cargo."

"The Prime Minister may cancel or vary, as in his opinion the case may require, any contract, the carrying out of which is, in his opinion, inconsistent with any direction given by the Commonwealth Shipping Board, in pursuance of this regulation.

"For the purpose of this regulation, a vessel shall be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade if she takes on board passengers or cargo at any port in a state, or territory which is part of the Commonwealth, to be carried to or landed at any other port in the same state or territory, or in any other state or other such territory.

"Provided that a vessel shall not be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade by reason of the fact that she carries—

"(a) Passengers who hold through tickets to or from a port beyond Australia and the territories under the authority of the Commonwealth; or

"(b) Cargo consigned on a through bill of lading to or from a port beyond Australia and those territories, and which is not transshipped to or from any vessel trading exclusively in Australian waters; or

"(c) Mails between any ports in Australia, or in any of those territories.

"Any direction purporting to be signed by the chairman or deputy-chairman, or by the secretary of the Commonwealth Shipping Board, by authority of the board, shall, until the contrary is shown, be deemed to have been given by the board."

BATTLE-PLANECHANGE DELAYS PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Committee is gradually getting the truth concerning the aircraft situation and the cause of the delay in production. Information was given to the committee on Wednesday by former Manager Morgan of the Curtiss Company, which members of the committee believe is the most important they have secured. Mr. Morgan told the committee that the company was ready the first of December last to begin the production of combat planes of the single-seated type then in use. He said orders came from the Aircraft Board not to turn out this type, as a change had been made in the design providing for a two-seated combat plane. This necessitated the production of new plans and a delay in actual production of planes.

NEW BEDFORD MILL CLOSES

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Pasa-sal mill closed its weaving department Wednesday night as a result of a strike for shorter hours. The operatives who gathered at the mill gates were paid off by the management. About 250 workers were thrown out of work. The operatives demanded a reduction from 65 to 55 hours a week for night work with no loss in pay. The mill agreed to give them 57½ hours a week with the same pay, but a majority of operatives held out for fifty-five hours. The mill is making cloth for the Government and federal action is expected.

MINERAL SURVEY IN SWITZERLAND

Dependence Upon Germany for Iron and Coal Leads to Exhaustive Study of Resources

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Switzerland's poverty in mineral resources has never been so acutely borne in on her as during this great war. Her utter lack of coal and iron has made her completely dependent upon Germany, and she has had to pay dearly for every ton of coal and iron which that country has been pleased to give her.

The result of this has been to turn the attention of the Swiss once more to their own internal resources, causing them to see if it would not be possible to exploit some home mineral raw materials, unsatisfactory as their former experiments in this direction have proved. The necessity, however, is so great and such large issues are involved, that it is considered well worth while making the attempt.

The Federal Council has now taken up the matter and will institute a series of exhaustive mining experiments, under government supervision, and further will appropriate all irregular and improper mining work now being carried on.

From the mineral standpoint, Switzerland is a very poor country. Apart from stone used for building purposes, there has been very little mining work going on regularly in the whole country. Salt, asphalt, and bituminous slate are the chief materials. Latterly, however, mining has been extended to other raw materials particularly brown coal, peat, iron ore, oil and sand, talc and quartz.

In earlier times, and in the Middle Ages, mining was actively in progress in Switzerland, though any great developments have never been recorded. Traces of this work still remain in the names of different localities, such as Kupperberg and Silberberg, though it is long since either copper or silver has been found at these places. The iron works at Gonzen were operated during the Middle Ages and now have come again into prominence, as private experiments there have proved the existence of ore. The quality is excellent and there is every reason for hoping that the new mining enterprise will have profitable results.

That the chances of finding coal in any quantities, and of good quality, in Switzerland are very slight has long been demonstrated. But the coal crisis has now reached such an acute stage, and the prospects, if the war continues much longer, are so gloomy, that the Government has been obliged to take up the mining of brown coal and of peat.

Some years ago the whole surface of the lake of Lugano was covered after an earthquake shock, with a thin oily coating. Scientific experts who were consulted, came to the conclusion that there must be coal deposits in the Caprino Mountain opposite Lugano. The seismic movement opened a cleft in the mountain through which the oleaginous substance escaped into the lake.

Subsequent borings and excavations proved that there were really strata of hard coal in the mountain, but no attempts were made to work it, as the then low prices of coal would not have made the undertaking profitable. Now, however, the situation has changed and a French-Italian syndicate is being formed to develop this mine. The latest diggings have brought up a kind of brown coal, of a very useful quality.

As to the ownership of mining rights in Switzerland, that is largely a question for the individual cantons. In those cantons which have no special mining laws, the Swiss civil law must prevail. According to this the ground beneath the surface, with all the minerals it contains, belongs to the private owner, in contradistinction to the mining laws in other states where the minerals are the property of the State, and can only be taken out upon payment of royalties, or other conditions.

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"Provided that a vessel shall not be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade by reason of the fact that she carries—

"(a) Passengers who hold through tickets to or from a port beyond Australia and the territories under the authority of the Commonwealth; or

"(b) Cargo consigned on a through bill of lading to or from a port beyond Australia and those territories, and which is not transshipped to or from any vessel trading exclusively in Australian waters; or

"(c) Mails between any ports in Australia, or in any of those territories.

"Any direction purporting to be signed by the chairman or deputy-chairman, or by the secretary of the Commonwealth Shipping Board, by authority of the board, shall, until the contrary is shown, be deemed to have been given by the board."

BATTLE-PLANECHANGE DELAYS PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The new office of the Indian Affairs Department from which all matters pertaining to Indians in the West will be administered has been opened here. Large tracts of land in Alberta are being leased for grazing and farming and tractors secured to break up the land.

HOW CHECK IS KEPT ON FLOUR IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—One hundred and thirty-six of the milling companies of Canada report regularly to the Labor Department in the form of a monthly report, and by this means every pound of flour milled by these concerns is carefully and accurately checked up by the Cost of Living Commission under the Minister of Labor. Twenty-five of the largest millers produce approximately 70 per cent of all flour in Canada—1,400,000 barrels—while those of class 2, in which is included the mills turning out 50 barrels a day and over, is responsible for 200,000 barrels. There are 74 millers in this second class.

Following the course of the flour the chief users of this commodity—the bakers—also report to the Labor Department. There are 104 of the Canadian bakers—from Halifax to Vancouver—sending in monthly reports. The tabulated forms of the Cost of Living Commissioner show that the eight large bakers in Montreal have a monthly production of 4,500,000 pounds; those of Toronto turn out 4,900,000; Ottawa, 1,100,000, while Winnipeg bakers have a monthly output of 2,000,000.

In addition to the information supplied regarding the output, the prices obtaining in each city are given by the

bakers in their reports to the department, and with this data in hand the Cost of Living Commissioner is able to check up any increase in prices and decide whether or not the advance is a fair one and justified.

The millers and bakers are but two of the industries whose products are under close observation. The policy of the commissioner in each case is not to limit the fair profits to which the companies are entitled, but to preclude the possibility of any concerns profiting unduly at the expense of the consumer.

MUSIC

Gabrilowitsch Recital

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, Recital in Boston, Mass., yesterday afternoon, April 3, 1918. Program: Schumann, fantasia in C major, op. 17; Chopin, mazurka in B minor, nocturne in G major, ballade in A flat major, études in E major and C major, and preludes in G major, D flat major and B flat minor; Schumann, "Carnaval."

The Schumann fantasia in C major must be the most important number of any program of piano music on which it is placed, especially from the viewpoint of the player. For, to begin with, it is one of the most difficult works in the repertory for an artist to execute smoothly; in the next place, it is about as crabbed an example of structure and form as a musical scholar can be called upon to expound; and finally, it is so uniformly gray in its emotional coloring as to prevent any but the most alert and determined interpreter from expressing anything with it.

All this may be said of the fantasia, before any mention is made of the listener's part in the matter. If the viewpoint of the audience, as well as that of the performer, is considered, the problem becomes larger still. For even when the notes are accurately executed, when the form is clearly set forth, and when, also, some interpretative result is gained, the house is likely to be only moderately stirred.

Of such doubtful outcome is a presentation of the fantasia, that a pianist ought almost to be obliged to go before a musical commission and obtain a permit to play it at a public recital. He might reasonably be required, before entering it on his program, to show that he had the score letter-perfect, that he understood the design to the last mark and that he could produce from the work a message all his own.

If that were the rule, a distinguished artist like Mr. Gabrilowitsch might be saved from the situation in which he found himself on Wednesday afternoon of appearing, in the latter half of the fantasia at his second best. Possibly the artist has neglected his piano somewhat of late in the interest of orchestral conducting. If that is so, it may not be surprising that he was in poor case on this occasion, in managing the rapid passages of the maestoso, in relating one melody of the movement to another, and in making Schumann's music talk.

The opening number left out of account, the visitor was as brilliant and as moving at his Symphony Hall recital as he has been time and again at his matinees in a smaller auditorium. When he took up his Chopin selections, he did something that was really harder than making a success of the fantasia; for he gave the nocturne in G major a limpidity and the ballade in A flat a luminosity that were new. When, moreover, he returned to Schumann at the end of the program and played the "Carnaval," he revealed his gifts for the picturesque and the humorous in all the charm of his pre-orchestral days.

NEW OFFICE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The new office of the Indian Affairs Department from which all matters pertaining to Indians in the West will be administered has been opened here. Large tracts of land in Alberta are being leased for grazing and farming and tractors secured to break up the land.

"Nothing is more astonishing to me," said Dr. Morrison, "coming down into this country, than to hear highly educated men express the view that the coming of China into the war was a matter of indifference, that it did

not make any difference whether she came in or stayed out. It seems to me that such a view shows an imperfect knowledge of the situation. By China's coming into the war she dealt the most severe economic blow that Germany has looked to the exploitation of China and Siam; for years German activity in these two countries has been very great. In no other countries in the world has German influence increased more rapidly in recent years."

Dr. Morrison also pointed out the great significance of China's step from the Muhammadan standpoint. China had a Muhammadan population of 300,000 in Central Asia and the whole of the trade between China and India and between China and Persia and Mesopotamia had been carried on by Muhammadans. Now the power that was regarded in Asia as the great Muhammadan power has definitely cast its lot with the Allies.

"There can be no doubt," continued the visitor, "that if China had come into the war at the time she wished we would not have had many anxious months in fear of a Muhammadan uprising and unrest in India."

The legal struggle to stand off the prohibition wave has been directed at attempts to prove the Hill-Wheeler Local Option Law unconstitutional.

The part played by the United States in connection with China's declaration was plainly stated by Dr. Morrison: "China only came in on August 14, 1917, but she was prepared to come in 1914; circumstances over which she had no control prevented her. Again, in 1915, she was prepared to come in on the side of the Allies, but again circumstances were too powerful. Not until America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany did China feel herself strong enough to accept the invitation extended to her by America on behalf of neutral states standing for the rights of the neutral."

He said the association was planning for the dredging of the Merrimack River channel, the Taunton River and the Connecticut, in the latter case

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Pointed Remark

I told a lovely story once,
To Mother mending near;
But, when I had half finished, the
Remark she made was queer!

I guess she thought me sewing, too,
For this is what she said:
"Be sure to bring the point out, dear,
And do not lose the thread!"

Burmese Games

In Burma, as in most countries, there is a national game which is greatly loved by the people. This is the Burmese form of football, called "chinlon," which is Burmese for "round basket." The chinlon or ball is made of basketwork, and is about six inches round. The great point in the game is to keep the ball in the air as long as possible; this may be done by hitting it up and catching it on any portion of the body, whence it rebounds again into the air. The game is played by several youths or men who stand in a circle and do not leave their places, but wait until the ball comes within reach. Each one who has it strives to keep possession of it as long as possible, and many are the curious strokes which are made in doing so. One in particular is to turn right round, as the ball falls, and kick it up again with the sole of the foot, but the toe, instep, knee or shoulder may also be used; and the ball, being very light, bounds up again into the air, only to be caught again on some part of the person. It is a very pretty game to watch; the players become wonderfully dexterous, and time their actions perfectly.

Another favorite game with the Burmese is kite flying; and instead of winding up their line on a stick, as children in most other countries do, they use an invention something like a large and very simple fishing reel, which enables them to pay out and wind in the line more quickly. Then, too, the children play with tops and marbles very much as they do in England and America, the only difference being that the hard sunbaked earth makes a surface on which it is possible to play faster than it is in a country where there is more moisture and less strong sunshine. In the bazaars, and at the entrance to the pagodas or temples, all sorts of toys are sold—curious jointed wooden figures, brilliantly painted, wooden monkeys, and paper dolls, dressed up to represent dancing girls. These are some of the playthings of the Burmese children.

How the Snail Came to Have a Shell

"And, Daddy, he was hiding under the calla lilies, and he had two little horns on his head, and there was a shell stuck right on his back!"

"That was a small, dear, and the shell was his house which he carries about with him."

"And then, Daddy," continued the excited little voice, "when I went to touch him, he crawled himself right into his house until you couldn't see even the tiniest bit of him."

"That is what he has his house for," replied Daddy, "and maybe there's a story about how he got it, if anyone wants to hear it."

"Oh, Daddy!" cried Nan, clapping her hands at the prospect of a story; "please tell it to me right now."

"Well," began Daddy, after they were comfortably settled, "once upon a time there was a little snail that lived under a calla lily hedge, in a country where it was warm during nearly all the year."

"Was it under our hedge?" interrupted Nan.

"Most likely," answered Daddy. "At any rate, it was one just like ours. And this small hadn't any shell on his back; he was just long and green, with a funny little head that had two pairs of horns poking out from it. One pair was quite small and was down where his chin would have been, but the other pair was much longer and stuck right out from his forehead; and on the end of each long horn was an eye."

"Oh, how funny!" cried Nan. "Wouldn't it be queer to have eyes like that?"

"But it's really a good arrangement for a snail," answered Daddy, "because, you see, he can draw all the rest of his body into his shell and still peep out with his two little bead eyes; and then, too, having them on the ends of his horns, he can see in all directions."

"Now, one day, this snail decided that he would like to make a journey to see what the world was like, for the visiting birds had told him wonderful tales of great high mountains, of trees taller than any in the garden, and of a pond so large that not one of the birds had been able to fly across it."

"It didn't take him long to get ready, nor to pack up, because all the clothes he had were right on his back. So, after bidding the rest of the snails good-bye, he started off."

"It wasn't long before he saw the trees that the birds had told him about, and by and by he came to the great tall mountains. He could tell how high they were by the time it took him to climb over them; and finally, after many days, he came to the pond, which I suppose you've guessed was the ocean. The snail went as far as he could and found himself out on a great pile of brown rocks, with the big blue ocean splashing all about him. It was just as the birds had said, for, with the exception of the strip of land he had come on, there was nothing to be seen but water. Before he knew it, he was the center of a little circle of the funniest looking things he had ever seen. There were cockles, large and small, tiny limpets no bigger than your thumb nail, long black mussels, and even a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The April Tune

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here's the Organ-Man again,
From his den appearing!
Tunes that long asleep have lain
Dance upon the hearing.
Turn and turn, old Organ-Man!
Turn as quickly as you can!

Marbles from the marble-trees
April music scatters;
In the merry, waltzing breeze
Dance the rags and tatters!
Everything these jolly days
Dances when young April plays!

The Sea Urchin and The Minnow

Did you ever see anything in the water that looked like a pineneedle ball—or almost? It's a fish with a beautiful shell underneath, but you wouldn't know it was a fish if you didn't see it move. It's a sea urchin. A minnow is just a little bit of a baby fish, and one of these little minnows came along and saw the sea urchin. He thought that the green thing must be some kind of new sea weed and was almost ready to nibble at it, when the sea urchin started to move.

"Oh!" said the minnow in surprise, "how can such a thing as you swim? What are you trying to swim for?"

"Why! I'm a fish," answered the sea urchin kindly; "don't you want to play with me?"

"I don't think you are a fish," said the minnow. "I never saw a fish before, with green needles sticking out over him. I believe you're some kind of sea weed."

"Don't you see me moving," asked the minnow, "and I'm surely in the water. If I'm in the water and moving, I must be a fish."

"You are only moving a little bit," said the minnow, "and I don't know how you happen to move that much, unless the waves are pushing you. Why you couldn't play like a fish."

"I think we could have a good time playing together," answered the sea urchin. "Let's try."

But the minnow only laughed, and said he was going away to play with some real fish, and off he swam. The minnow hadn't gone far, when the water became rough and the waves grew high and the little minnow found that he couldn't swim. The waves tossed the little fellow this way and that way, and it was not long before he found himself thrown on the beach.

The sea urchin was thrown ashore by the waves, too, and he happened to be near the little minnow. "Is that you, little minnow?" he asked.

"Yes, it's I," answered the minnow. "I never saw such terrible waves and what are we going to do here on the sand?"

"We must get back into the water," answered the sea urchin. "How I wish I could!" sighed the minnow. "Can you?"

The sea urchin started to crawl along and the minnow cried out in surprise, "Can you swim on the land and in the water, too? I never heard of such a wonderful fish. Don't go away without me. Please, please, advanced a step."

"Oh! I wasn't going off without you," answered the sea urchin. "I just wanted you to see that I can move on the land, as well as in the water, but I don't swim on the land—you can't swim on the land—I crawl."

"And I can't move a bit on the land," said the minnow. "I don't know what I'll do, if you don't help me get back."

"I'll be glad to help you," said the sea urchin, and the little minnow was very happy when the sea urchin crawled up where he could get hold of the sea urchin's back and, in a little while, they were both in the water again.

"Do you think I'm a fish, now, little minnow?" asked the sea urchin, with a smile, as the little minnow got off his back in the water.

"I think you are more than a fish, in the rear of the red legs, made him

Sir Philip Sidney's School Days

Within a few months after Sir Henry Sidney's return from Ireland, in November, 1567, and probably quite early in 1568, he removed his son Philip, who was then only in his fourteenth year, from Master Thomas Ashton's school at Shrewsbury, and placed him in Christ Church College, Oxford, where his education was continued during the next three years or more. The change was made, at any rate, before the 2d of August, 1568, when Sir Henry paid a visit to the university, partly to receive a complimentary degree as master of arts, and partly to see how Philip was advancing in his studies, and to take him away for a short holiday at Ludlow, we may read in "Sir Philip Sidney," by H. R. Fox Bourne.

About Philip's studies we are not told much; but as, so far as actual schooling went, they ended before he was 17, and as afterward he was considered a man of rare learning, he must have made good use of all the opportunities in his way; and we may credit the statement of an old writer, that in his case "an excellent stock met with the choicest grafts, nor could his tutors pour in so fast as he was ready to receive." "All sorts of learning," says this informant, "were so indifferently favored by him that each of them might allege arguments that he most reflected in his dearness upon them, in so much that those that were to make a meal of learning, and to have it for their fixed habitation, envied him who only took it in transitu, and, as it were, in complement in his passage to higher designs."

At Christ Church, he had the best teaching that Oxford could then give, and his first tutor there, Dr. Thomas Thornton, appears to have been a man of exceptional worth. . . . Another of Philip's tutors was one Master Robert Dorset, who was afterward tutor to Philip's brother Robert, and was in due time made Dean of Chester, doubtless through Sir Henry Sidney's influence.

Of Philip's college companions, at least three rose to eminence. One was Richard Carew of Antony, the first English translator of Tasso. Another was Richard Hakluyt, famous as a voyager and more famous as the editor and chronicler of other men's voyages. A third was William Camden, the foremost of England's historians. Both Hakluyt and Camden maintained friendship with Philip in later years, and looked up to him as a patron. But his most intimate Oxford friend was Fulke Greville, who had been at school with him at Shrewsbury, and was a student not of Christ Church but of Broadgates, now Pembroke, before passing to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Philip's uncle, the Earl of Leicester, was Chancellor of Oxford University, and during his visits there he appears to have taken some care of the youth.

Philip, however, was more steadily looked after by Sir Henry's old friend, Sir William Cecil, at this time Chancellor of Cambridge University.

Leicester and Cecil, never good friends, were now as much at feud as their fear of offending Queen Elizabeth permitted. . . . But Sir Henry Sidney . . . was generally on good terms both with his unscrupulous, loose-living brother-in-law, who was yet in his poor way chivalrous and even generous, and with the discreet Secretary of State, presently to become Baron Burghley and Lord High Treasurer, who never neglected his personal advantage while honestly and skillfully holding the Queen's purse.

In his own way Cecil was a faithful friend to the Lord Deputy and to his family. Lady Sidney, too, had been intimate from girlhood with Lady Cecil—the Mildred Cooke who had been one of Roger Ascham's favorite and most talented pupils, along with Princess Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey. The boy Philip was Sir William Cecil's pet.

On the 8th of August, 1568, six days

after Sir Henry, as we have seen, had gone to visit his son at Oxford and to take him back to Ludlow, we find him reporting to Leicester that he had turned aside on the road to pay a visit to Kenilworth, which Queen Elizabeth had given to her favorite just five years before. "I could not come so near your fair and ancient castle as my way led me to," he wrote, "and leave it unseen, but thither I went"; and there, he added, he was fitly entertained by the people in charge, who "knew me to be your lordship's well-beloved brother." I was never more in love with an old house, nor never new work could be better bestowed than that which you have done." Philip's name is not mentioned in this letter; but we may be sure that he shared his father's admiration for the famous building he now visited for the first time.

At the end of a letter written to Cecil on the same 8th of August, Sir Henry said, "Most heartily I recommend unto you my wife, myself and my boy, and I beseech you recommend me humbly to my lady your wife"; and that letter was crossed by one which Cecil addressed to Sir Henry from Court, on the 9th of August, and in which he sent his compliments to Lady Sidney and "the darling Philip." "The darling Philip" remained with his father till the end of the month, when the Lord Deputy started for Ireland. Another letter from Cecil, written in a playful mood, on the 3d of September, followed Sir Henry across the Channel. "There is one thing that is heavy for you to bear," he said, "considering you have therein offended many. You carried away your son and my scholar from Oxford, not only from his books, but from the commodity to have been seen of my lords, his uncles, and to have been approved by me, and to have pleased both me and my wife. I think, indeed, either you forgot the Queen's progress to be so near Oxford, or else you have some matter of necessity to allege for your taking him from Oxford, and for your detaining him so long in wild Wales."

As he was not to see his father again for more than two years, there was good reason for Philip's being detained three weeks or so in Wales, or rather in Shropshire, and there was doubtless more wholesome pleasure for him in this holiday than he would have found in the bustle of Queen Elizabeth's "progress" in August, 1571, which included visits to Lord Grey of Wilton, a friend of the Sidneys, at Whaddon, and to Earl Pomfret, another friend of the Sidneys, at Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire. This letter reminds us, however, that Philip was already in his fourteenth year, not merely an Oxford scholar, but in training for the courtly life in which he was soon to shine.

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The Projection on Reels

Many cotton and silk reels have a projection on the flat surface at one end, and this may seem to serve no useful purpose. But the reels are made in this way in order to render them more serviceable for a certain use,

say My Magazine, London. It will be found that the reels or spools, so made, all have wound round them a cotton or silk that is suitable for use on a sewing-machine, and the projection, which is much smaller in diameter than the complete end of the reel, is so placed, that when the reel is in position on the sewing-machine, a smaller surface of it will be in contact with the machine as it revolves, and so the friction will be reduced.

The thread is thus less likely to be snarled, as the tension upon it is less.

"Fooling the Teacher

The meanest teacher in our town,

Or any town about.

Once kept our pitcher, Dannie Brown,

When school was letting out.

She kept him in to do a sum—

She said it wasn't hard—

Although the other nine had come

To play right in our yard!

We lost the game by ten to one—

They were the Silver Sox—

I'm very sure we should have won

With Dannie in the box.

She let him out in inning three,

But then it was too late;

And teacher even smiled when she

Went past us to the gate!

But since then every single day

We've fooled the teacher well;

We've found a very simple way—

Just listen and I'll tell:

When Dannie has a sum to do.

He always does his best;

And then, you see, when school is

through

He gets out with the rest!

He's a Youths' Companion.

DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by
Organization Is Defined According to the Rules Under
Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, April 1 and 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the governor of the state, while in a third group the legislature has expressly created a body.

The American Defense Society gives this warning:

"Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother. The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the police department or with the local office of the Department of Justice."

Powers in Rhode Island

Act Is Being Drawn Up to Give Council's Orders Effect of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Council of Defense, as at present constituted, is entirely an unofficial body, but attorneys connected with it are preparing legislation to give the council an official standing.

Indirectly, through the Governor, who is ex-officio chairman of the council, the organization has full authority, for the Legislature has given the Governor full authority to command persons and property in war emergencies.

The council, when formed, was composed of 25 members of the executive committee of the National Security League of Rhode Island and 25 men nominated by Governor Beeckman. There have been several additions to the membership, notably the Federal food and fuel administrators for Rhode Island.

The expenses of the council have been and are now being paid by the Governor out of the fund of \$100,000 allowed him for war emergency measures. There are only nominal expenses, however, no salaries being paid except for clerical assistance and secretarial work.

Recently the council issued an order that no person or organization should hold a war relief benefit without first obtaining the approval of the council. There is no authority to enforce this, however, and many benefits have been held without the endorsement of the council. This situation has brought the matter of legal standing to a head and an act is being drawn now to give such legal standing to the council that its orders will have the effect of law.

NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

RANGOON, Burma—On the arrival in Rangoon of Sir Reginald Craddock, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, with Lady Craddock and their daughter, a reception was held in the Jubilee Hall, which was filled with a large and representative gathering from the various communities.

Sir Reginald comes to Burma with a long-established reputation and an experience in the art and practice of governing such as none of Burma's previous Lieutenant-governors have had. In his address he said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen, let me first thank you all most warmly for your kind words of welcome to us on our arrival in your province, now just about to become our province, a province of which we have heard most glowing accounts, of its beauties, its possibilities and of the warm-hearted and happy people who inhabit it. It is no small satisfaction to one who, like myself, comes among you as a stranger, that such important bodies as those which you represent are so kindly receiving me with promises of support and cooperation. I hope that the acquaintance which we are beginning today may soon ripen into friendship and mutual trust. Gentlemen, I shall need all the help and support that I can receive from the experienced officers of the Burma Commission and other services, from the associations, from the people of Burma, and last, but not least, from the enterprising mercantile community of this great city. I am succeeding in a brilliant and resourceful Lieutenant-Governor, who by common consent, has done great work among you and prepared the way for large developments, commercial, industrial and administrative. I fear that he will be a difficult man to follow, but one can only do one's best."

"I have had 23 years' service in India, of which 27 have been spent in a province which some friends who have seen both inform me has some similarity to Burma in the problems which they both present. But, al-

though I hope that my Indian experience will be of great use to me, I feel assured that I shall not be in favor of a slavish imitation of Indian institutions and methods. Burma has a future before her, which Burma must work for on her own lines, and in learning and developing those lines I shall require, and feel sure that I shall receive, the best help of all those who know Burma best."

"As you have stated, we are still under the stress of the terrible conflict of which no man can yet see the termination. But we all of us feel confident that the termination will be victory for the liberty of mankind. Burma has done all she could and will no doubt continue to do all she can, to play her part toward that great end. As for our own affairs, we must at present exercise patience while the thing is being seen through, doing what we can and preparing for what we hope to do as far as is possible in the present. It is a source of much confidence to me that while I am beginning to learn about Burma I shall have as my chief adviser that distinguished officer, the Hon. Mr. Rice, who has been carrying on well since Sir Harcourt Butler left."

"Gentlemen, my wife and I have just completed a very long journey from London to Rangoon. We have traveled about 13,000 miles and have spent exactly 10 weeks in the journey and we have been longing to come to a halt in our new home. My wife is anxious to take up her part of those duties which fall to the wife of the head of a province and which need a woman to do them, but we both of us have to learn our new surroundings and I hope you will be patient with us while we learn them."

"And now, gentlemen, let me thank you once more for your most kind welcome. I can only hope that under God's guidance and with the ready help of all it may be given to me to do some good to Burma during my term of office."

TOWN OF JERICHO AS IT IS TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The ancient fabled city of Jericho, whose capture by General Allenby was reported on Feb. 22, writes Major C. J. C. Street, is little more than a picturesque ruin, among the tumbled débris of which straggles an unimportant village known as Eriha or Ariha.

It was once one of the most flourishing cities of Palestine, set in the well-watered and fruitful plain of Jordan, 15 miles northeast of Jerusalem. It was the first town in Canaan captured by Joshua, who crossed the Jordan not far from its junction with the Dead Sea and established his camp at Gilgal about two miles east of the town. The ruins of Gilgal, known now as Jiljilieh are still visible.

Jericho was destroyed by Joshua, who "burnt the city with fire, and all that was therein," and proclaimed an edict that it should never be rebuilt. "Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho, he shall lay the foundation thereof in his firstborn, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it." Notwithstanding this prohibition, Hiel the Beth-elite rebuilt the city in the reign of King Ahab. The next allusion to the city is to the effect that 345 of its inhabitants were taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon.

It seems later to have been the center of a productive locality, and it was given by Antony as a present to Cleopatra. Herod the Great lived in Jericho and considerably beautified the city. It is referred to in the New Testament several times, as being a town of some importance a short distance from Jerusalem. It was destroyed by the Roman armies in the reign of Vespasian, but was subsequently rebuilt under Hadrian, probably as a defensive post against an invasion of Judea from the east.

During the period of the crusades it frequently changed hands, and at last was finally destroyed.

Such importance as the place possesses at the present day is derived from its position at the foot of the hills that command the crossings of the lower Jordan. It is, in addition, of some consequence as a road junction. The main road from Jerusalem eastward splits into three branches in the neighborhood of Jericho. One branch runs northward to Betsan and the southern end of the Sea of Tiberias, where it connects with a road leading to Damascus. The other two continue eastward until they reach the Jordan, which they cross by means of two bridges, about four miles apart.

Having crossed the Jordan, they converge again and connect with roads leading to Ed Salt and to the Hedjaz Railway at Amman. It is by means of these roads that the left flank of the Turkish armies in Palestine have been awarded to Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Bolster appointed Mr. Morton, H. S. Upton and Patrick Kyle to act as a committee to confer with city officials regarding the present method of removing rubbish and to report at the annual meeting next week.

A pilgrimage road runs from the southernmost of the bridges over the Jordan to the country to the northwest of the Dead Sea, and thence to Jerusalem, but this road is commanded by the British advance, and is not likely to be of much service to the Turks in the withdrawal of their forces.

The progress of the forces under the King of the Hedjaz northward on the eastern shores of the Dead Sea will probably be largely facilitated by the capture of Jericho, for the Turkish garrisons at El Kerak and the various stations on the Hedjaz Railway would have their line of retreat impeded by any further advance of the British forces eastward from Jericho.

WEST AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

PERTH, W. A.—West Australia's share of £15,750,000 advanced by the Commonwealth Government to the wheat farmers of Australia, will be about £1,350,000 on the anticipated harvest of 9,000,000 bushels. The Commonwealth advance represents 2s. A bushel against f. a. q. wheat of the 1917-18 crop.

Mr. C. F. Baxter, the Hon. Minister controlling the wheat market in this State, has announced the latest grain-

FEDERAL CONTROL OF PACKERS ASKED

Senator Thompson of Kansas to Urge Action Upon President Wilson—Traces High Prices of Essentials to Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution demanding that for the period of the war the packing plants be taken over by the United States Government, was introduced in the Senate on Wednesday by William H. Thompson, Senator from Kansas. The author of this resolution recently addressed a letter to the President urging upon him the advisability of taking over these plants under the war powers of the Administration, and it is to aid in expediting action in this regard that a favorable expression on the advisability of the move is sought from Congress. Senator Thompson has arranged for a conference with the President for today at 5 o'clock, the purpose of the conference being to place before the Chief Executive some facts regarding the activities of the packers and the methods employed, which were recently submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture by members of the Federal Trade Commission and by reports of the Food Administration.

In support of the resolution urging control of the packers, the Senator from Kansas pointed out that the high prices prevailing for many essential staples under the control of large trusts were becoming prohibitive and reaching the point where they interfered with the efficiency of labor. Labor in the packing houses, he said, is becoming unmanageable, and cannot be controlled under private management to the most effective. High prices, he declared, and "the unreasonable monopolistic control" by the packers, has greatly increased the cost of foodstuffs to supply the army and the navy, "decreasing fighting efficiency."

Senator Thompson pointed to the difficulties experienced by the Federal Food Administration in dealing with the packers and in attempting to force on them some measure of control. This attempt, according to members of the Food Administration, met with but indifferent success, the packers, according to the testimony given before the Senate Committee, being too powerful and too resourceful to submit to regulations. Under the regulations agreed upon between the packers and the Food Administration, they are entitled to make 9 per cent profit on their invested capital. In practice, however, they make much more than this. Senator Thompson pointed out that the investment on which they are receiving more than 9 per cent consists largely of borrowed capital, which, owing to their control of the financial institutions of the country, they are able to secure at a very low rate of interest. This fact, he said, together with the "peculiar forms of booking" adopted by the packers as shown in the hearings before the Federal Trade Commission, baffled any attempt at control and has resulted in "great injury and loss to the people of the country." Senator Thompson's resolution reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate of the United States of America, that the United States Government take over and operate all the establishments known and designated as packing houses or packing plants now existing in the United States, to the end that the greatest and most complete service to the people and the country be obtained during the period of the present existing war."

BOSTON CLEAN-UP COMMITTEE ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston's Clean-Up Committee is preparing for the spring campaign of 1918 which will be held from May 5 to May 18. At a meeting held on Wednesday afternoon in the City Council chamber, Mrs. Percy G. Bolster of Dorchester was reelected chairman of the Boston clean-up committee and George C. Morton was reelected treasurer. Joseph N. Baker, secretary of the New England Clean-up and Paint-Up committee, was present at the meeting. He told of the work being done in New England and of the trophy for the best work having been awarded to Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Bolster appointed Mr. Morton, H. S. Upton and Patrick Kyle to act as a committee to confer with city officials regarding the present method of removing rubbish and to report at the annual meeting next week.

A pilgrimage road runs from the southernmost of the bridges over the Jordan to the country to the northwest of the Dead Sea, and thence to Jerusalem, but this road is commanded by the British advance, and is not likely to be of much service to the Turks in the withdrawal of their forces.

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WEST AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PERTH, W. A.—West Australia's share of £15,750,000 advanced by the Commonwealth Government to the wheat farmers of Australia, will be about £1,350,000 on the anticipated harvest of 9,000,000 bushels. The Commonwealth advance represents 2s. A bushel against f. a. q. wheat of the 1917-18 crop.

Mr. C. F. Baxter, the Hon. Minister controlling the wheat market in this State, has announced the latest grain-

handling figures in connection with the wheat pool.

"Up to Jan. 15, 1918," he reports, "14,942,858 bushels of wheat had been delivered to the pool from the 1915-16 harvest and 13,826,285 bushels from the 1916-17 harvest or a total of 28,769,143 bushels. Of that quantity 7,277,392 bushels had been sold locally and 11,309,479 bushels shipped overseas as wheat or flour. All the 1915-16 season's wheat has been disposed of, and the balance, being the 1916-17 wheat now on hand, has been taken over from the shipper agents by the scheme, or is in the care of the millers under special agreement for gristing on behalf of the scheme.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—A provision of the Florida state constitution to the effect that no legislature of the State shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States unless such legislature shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted, has been brought forward in an attempt to frustrate plans to have the Federal Prohibition Amendment ratified at the next session. The Florida Legislature will meet on the first Tuesday of April, 1919. If this Legislature cannot act upon the federal amendment, action will be postponed until 1921.

The Perth Chamber of Commerce

has decided to present to the Premier

a deputation the following resolutions embodying the Chamber's views on the state wheat scheme.

That the Advisory Board be abolished,

and that an executive of five members be appointed, to consist of

two nominees of the Farmers and

Soldiers Association, one of the Chamber

of Commerce, one of the Associated

Banks, and a nominee of the Govern-

ment.

That a thorough investigation into

the administration, and accounts of

the state wheat scheme be made.

That the authorities proceed with

out delay with the erection of silos

for the preservation of wheat.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
IS FIRM TODAY

Numerous Gains Made in a Dull Session on the New York Exchange—Swift Again Is the Active Feature in Boston

New York stock prices were firm at the opening of today's session, and they were inclined to advance as business got fairly under way. Gulf, Norfolk & Western, Texas Company, American Car & Foundry, Crucible Steel, Reading and Studebaker were spots in the list where strength greater than the average prevailed. There were numerous gains of small fractions.

Swift took another upward movement in the Boston Stock Market in the early dealings today. After opening off slightly it rose 1 1/4 points from its first quotation to a level % of a point above where it closed yesterday afternoon. There was the usual active trading in Liberty bonds.

The strong tone in New York continued late in the first half hour.

Swift went up another point in Boston.

Some good net advances were made by midday, but trading was on a small scale. Gains of a point or more were recorded by General Motors, Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum, American International Corporation, Utah Copper and Texas Company. Pullman and Gulf each gained more than 2 points.

On the Boston exchange Swift opened up 1/2 at 140%, moved up to 143 and then dropped back to 140%, improving somewhat before midday. Boston Elevated was off a point at 58 1/2.

American Telephone sold well par in the early afternoon. Other securities were fairly strong. Further gains were made by General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, Marine preferred and American Cotton Oil. Swift was lower in Boston. The general tone was quiet and firm at the beginning of the last hour.

UNITED STATES
RUBBER AFFAIRS

Newly Acquired Plant Will Soon Be Turning Out Millions of Dollars in Truck Tires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Acquisition of the American Locomotive plant in Providence, R. I., by the United States Rubber Company is a much bigger proposition than at first indicated. This plant will be in a position within a few months to turn out heavy truck tires at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. The plant cost the Rubber Company only \$500,000.

Just how important a factor this new plant will be in the future of the United States Rubber Company may be gleaned from the fact that its total tire business in 1917 was more than \$55,000,000, although this in turn represented a remarkable gain of about \$15,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent, over 1916.

The new plant will allow for a 35 per cent increase in tire capacity if figured on the dollar basis. Only part of this benefit will accrue in the current year because considerable remodelling and installation of new machinery will be necessary the next few months.

The business of the United States Rubber Company is divided into three chief departments—tires, boots and shoes, and mechanical goods. On the basis of a business somewhat more than \$55,000,000 in 1917, the tire department represented a little more than 30 per cent of the total business. Addition of the new plant will probably mean that the proportion of the tire business to the total sales will be considerably larger by 1919 than for 1916 and 1917.

Estimating that the United States Rubber's business for 1918 will show a minimum of \$210,000,000, it will represent a gain of 66 per cent over 1916 and 127 per cent over 1915. Final figures for the current year are liable to show a considerable gain over the minimum estimate given here. In fact those close to the United States Rubber concern's affairs will not be surprised if final figures run above \$225,000,000.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Friday; continued cool; moderate northerly winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Friday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; continued cool.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 36°10 a.m. 34°

12 noon 39°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. Albany 28° New Orleans 72° Buffalo 28° New York 36° Chicago 34° Philadelphia 44° Denver 36° Pittsburgh 30° Cincinnati 22° Portland, Me. 28° Des Moines 36° Portland, Ore. 36° Jacksonville 68° San Francisco 44° Kansas City 35° St. Louis 36° Nantucket 35° Washington 46°

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	sale
AjaxRubber	56	56	56	56
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Alaska Ju.	15%	15%	15%	15%
Am B Sugar	74%	75%	74%	75%
Am Can	41%	42%	41%	41%
Am Car Fy.	79%	80%	79%	79%
Am Cot Oil	33%	33%	33%	33%
AmCotOilpt.	79	79	79	79
Am Express	80%	80%	80%	80%
Am H & L pf.	57	57	57	57
Am Int Corp.	53%	54%	53%	54%
Am Linseed	314	33	314	314
Am Loco	62%	62%	62%	62%
Am Smetg.	77%	78%	77%	78%
Am SteelFy.	62%	63	62%	63
Am Sugar	102	102	102	102
AmTel & Tel.	103%	101	99 1/2	100
Am Woolen	51	51	51	51
Am Writ pf.	22	22	22	22
Anaconda	63%	63%	63%	63%
Atchison	83%	83%	83%	83%
At Bir & Alt.	9	9	9	9
At Gulfctf.	109	110%	109	109
Bald Loco	75%	76%	75%	75%
Balt & Ohio	52	52	51 1/2	52
Barrett pt.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Beth Steel B.	78%	78	78	78
Beth Steel Spf.	1014	102	1014	102
Booth Fish	24	24	24	24
Brook R T	41%	41%	41%	41%
Burns Bros.	121	121	121	121
Butte Cpt. cts.	97%	97%	97%	97%
Butte & Sup.	20%	20%	20%	20%
Cal Pac Cor.	40	40	40	40
Can Pacific	136%	136%	132%	136%
Central Fdy.	38	39	38	39
Central Fdypf.	43	43	43	43
Ct Leather	65%	67%	65%	67%
CenSoAmTel	108	108	108	108
CenTel	1014	102	1014	102
Che & Ohio	56%	56	56	56
Chi & N W	91%	91%	91%	91%
CM&StPaul	40%	41	40	41
ChiR16pfwi.	71	71	71	71
ChiR17pfwi.	55%	55%	55%	55%
ChiR17pfwi.	66	66	66	66
Chile Cop.	14%	15	14 1/2	15
ChinoCpt.	41	41	41	41
CCC & St L.	31	31	31	31
Col Gas & El.	32%	32%	32%	32%
Con Gas	88	87%	88	88
Con Prod.	364	37	364	368
Con Prodpt.	95%	95%	95%	95%
Cru Steel	62%	63%	62%	62%
Cuban C S ug	29%	29	29	29
Cuban C S pf	79	80	79	80
Del & Lac.	170	170	170	170
Erie	147%	147%	147%	147%
ErieI pf.	27%	27%	27%	27%
Gas W & W	33%	34	33 1/2	34
Gen Electric	138%	138%	138%	138%
Gen Motors	118	121	118	120%
GT NorOre	27%	27%	27%	27%
GT NorOre	90	90	89	90
Green Can	40%	40%	40%	40%
Inspiration	47%	47	47	47%
Int AgCorp.	43%	43%	43%	43%
Int C Cor pf.	43%	43%	43%	43%
Int Mer Mar	25%	25%	25%	25%
Int Mer Mar pf.	91%	93	91%	92%
In Nickel Ct.	28%	28%	27 1/2	28%
In Paper	29%	29	29	29
Kan City So.	15%	15%	15%	15%
Kenne Cop.	31	31	31	31
Lack Steel	77%	77%	77%	77%
LeeR & T Ct.	12%	12%	12%	12%
Loose Wiles.	1834	1834	1834	1834
Louis & N.	114%	114%	114%	114%
Mackay pf.	62%	62%	62%	62%
Maxwellpf.	54	54	53%	53%
Mex Petrol.	93%	94%	93%	94%
Miami	28%	28%	28%	28%
Midvale St.	45%	45%	45%	45%
Mo K & T.	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mo K & T pf.	52%	52%	52%	52%
Nat Enamel	48%	48%	48%	48%
Nat Lead	61%	61	61	61%
North Pac.	84%	84%	84%	84%
O Cities Gas.	37%	38	37%	37%
Ont Silver.	95%	95%	95%	95%
OwensBotM.	17	17	17	17
Penna.	44	44	44	44
Pitts Coal.	52%	52%	52%	52%
P & W Va.	27%	27%	27%	27%
Pressed St.	6%	6%	6%	6%
Pullman	115%	114	114	114
Ray Con.	24%	24	24	24
Reading	81%	82%	81%	81%
Repub I & S.	79%	78%	78%	78%
Rep I & S pf.	98	98	97	97%
Royal Dutch	73%	73%	73%	73%
Rumely.	12%	13	12%	13
Rumelypf.	29%	29%	29%	29%
Ry SteelSp.	5%	52%	5%	52%
Seab A L pf.	17%	17%	17%	17%
S-Roebeck.	143	143	143	143
Sinclair Oil.	27	27%	26%	27%
Sloss-Su pf.	87%	87%	87%	87%
So Ry.	22%	22%	22%	22%
So Ry pf.	58%	58%	58%	58%
Tenn Cop.	17%	17%	17%	17%
Texas Co.	144%	144%	143%	144%
Third Ave.	16%	17%	16%	17%
TCR T.	50%	50%	50%	50%
Union Pac.	120	119%	119%	119%
Wabashpf.	22%	22%	22%	22%
Wells Fargo.	76	76	76	76
Westinghse.	40%	40%	40%	40%
Willys-Over.	17%	17%	17%	17%
Wilson Co.	56%	56%	56%	56%
Wor Pump.	41	42%	41	42%
Wor P pf A.	82	82	89	82
Wor P pf B.	62%	63%	62%	63%

COTTON MARKET
SOARS UPWARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There was another big advance in the cotton market here, May contracts selling at 34.45, or more than \$3 a bale above Wednesday's closing prices, and fully \$16 a bale above the recent low level. The chief causes for the advance were strength of the goods market and reports that the demand for white cotton was in excess of the supply.

Trade buying was heavy, and there was excited covering by sellers of last month, and all deliveries made new high records for the season.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NEW HAVEN ROAD AFFAIRS IMPROVE

Aid of United States Government in Meeting Maturing Block of Notes Gives Brighter Hue to Company's Outlook

BOSTON, Mass.—The action of the Government in coming to the rescue of the New Haven railroad by agreeing to take up on April 15 the \$43,964,000 notes has cast a decidedly brighter hue on the affairs of that system.

The company is now freed of other maturing obligations until May 1, 1920, with the exception of \$575,000 consolidated mortgage as of the New Haven & Derby road, due May 1 next, and \$1,424,000 equipment notes distributed at various maturities over the coming two years. These obligations the road undoubtedly can meet out of the earnings.

Under the terms of the government offer the loan was not only granted for the ensuing 12 months but the road may renew it for another year at the same rate of interest, namely 6 per cent.

Had the New Haven been compelled to raise \$45,000,000 by floating 7 per cent preferred stock, it would have had less difficulty than popularly supposed. Such stockholders as the Adams Express, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the larger estates are understood to have signified their intention of subscribing to the new issue in substantial amounts.

The proposal to exchange Providence Securities Company debentures for a like amount of New Haven debentures means nothing more than the transfer of paper. The New Haven Company, guaranteeing principal and interest on the Providence Securities debentures, incurs by this exchange no additional obligation and obviously no new revenue; it simply places both the guaranteed security and the railroad's security on the same parity and in the same paper form.

The construction program that the New Haven has been at work on for the last 14 months is proceeding actively. Its huge reinforced concrete bridge spanning the Thames, east of New London, will cost \$2,000,000, and is 50 per cent complete. Delayed deliveries of steel for the structural work are hampering operations somewhat. Building of the new freight terminal at New Haven, Conn., is well along to completion and will permit of a more expeditious classification of freight. It is estimated approximately \$15,000,000 will be required to complete the road's construction plan, most of which will be paid from cash on hand and out of earnings.

Of the 50 odd high-powered freight locomotives ordered some months ago 12 have been delivered to date and these are relieving the freight congestion.

For the year ended Dec. 31 last the New Haven railroad's ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 72.24 per cent. When compared with the ratio exhibited by other eastern roads that in the past have had an abundance of capital with which to improve their equipment, New Haven with its overburdened facilities, stands in decidedly favorable contrasts. The following is of interest:

Operating

New Haven 72.24
Pennsylvania 85.63
Delaware & Hudson 78.63
Baltimore & Ohio 77.11
Boston & Albany 75.19
Ontario & Western 72.34

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS
Bid Asked
Amoskeag, com 62 80
Amoskeag, pfds 77 80
Arlington Mills 114 117
States 109 109
Border City 105 105
Brookside Mills 150 160
Charlton Mills 128 128
Columbus Mfg. Co. 115 115
Dartmouth Mfg. com. 214 214
Dartmouth 1050 1050
Dartmouth 115 115
Farr Alpaca 170 170
Fiftieth Mills 152 152
Hamilton Mfg. Co. 97 100
H. Wilson Woolen 95 100
H. Wilson Woolen 167 170
Hawthorne Mills 90 95
Hawthorne Mills 165 165
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 118 120
Hawthorne Mills 123 120
Hawthorne Mills 148 152
Hawthorne Mills 120 125
Hawthorne Mills 85 90
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 119 113
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 800 825
Hawthorne 155 155
Hawthorne 128 128
Hawthorne 142 145
Hawthorne 185 185
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 265 265
Hawthorne Falls, com 65 65
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 82 85
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 101 101
Hawthorne & Cottrell 49 49
Union Cotton Mfg. Co. 222 222
Waukegan Mills 122 122
West Point Mfg. Co. 195 205
MISCELLANEOUS
American Glue, com. 210 210
American Mfg. com. 149 145
American Mfg. pfds 81 83
Chapman Valve Co. 101 103
Draper Corporation 119 112
Greenfield Tap & Dye, com. 129 129
Hawthorne Bros. & Wakefield, com. 165 165
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, pfds 92 92
Hood Rubber, com. 122 125
Hood Rubber, pfds 94 97
Plymouth Cordage 195 202
Saco-Lowell Shops, com. 145 150

LARGER WAGES GENERALLY PAID

Not Only Steel Trade but Many Other Lines Marked by Increases in Work Remuneration

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for March contains a discussion of wages paid steel workers showing that from January, 1915, to October, 1917, per capita earnings of plant employees increased 88 per cent. Since printing of the report the steel mills have announced another advance of about 15 per cent.

The following shows the relative wage in leading occupations in December, 1917, compared with 1911-12, the figures comparing with a base of 100:

1917 compared with 1911-12

Compositors and linotype operators (newspapers, day) 111
Electrotypers (finishers) 117
Hod carriers (plaster tending) 117
Motormen and conductors (street railways) 118
Sheet filters (building trades) 119
Structural-iron workers (building trades) 123
Plumbers and gasfitters (building trades) 124
Mining (anthracite) 124
Sheet - metal workers (building trades) 129
Bakers (railroad & shops) 129
southeastern 129
Inside wiremen (building trades) 130
Machinists (navy yard, Philadelphia) 131
Shipwrights (navy yard, Philadelphia) 134
Machinists (railroad shops, southeastern) 135
Baker makers (railroad shops, southeastern) 136
Ship fitters (navy yard, Philadelphia) 140
Pick mining, bituminous (Hocking Valley district) 142
Pipe fitters (navy yard, Philadelphia) 144
Riggers, chippers and calkers (yard, Washington, Ore.) 144
Blacksmiths (shipyard, San Francisco) 144
Machinists (shipyard, San Francisco) 144
Electricians (shipyard, San Francisco) 144
Shipwrights, joiners, boatmen, bakers (shipyard, San Francisco) 147
Longshoremen (New York) 152
Sheet-metal workers (shipyard, San Francisco) 165
Machine mining, bituminous (Hocking Valley district) 166
Blast furnace (iron and steel) 177
Common labor (iron and steel) 180
Inside labor (most occupations), bituminous (Hocking Valley) 185
Open hearths (iron and steel) 187

MUNITIONS BUYING ON A BIG SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manufacturers of guns, aerial and trench mortar bombs, projectiles running 3 to 9.2 inches, gun mounts and aircraft accessories who have received contracts calling for expenditure of about \$30,000,000 are buying shop equipment with avidity. The war and navy departments also are buying tools, which will be put into warehouses in readiness for manufacturers of ordnance, gun carriages and gun mounts, as soon as the ordnance department has awarded contracts pending. This department will call for deliveries in the latter part of 1918 and in 1919.

An \$8,000,000 contract for 3-inch guns has been awarded to Chalkis Manufacturing Company of Detroit, organized last fall. The Hudson Motor Car Company of Detroit has also been awarded a large government order for transmission systems for motor trucks. It is estimated that Michigan automobile manufacturers now have orders from the Government calling for \$500,000,000.

REAL ESTATE

The real estate section division 7, of the Liberty Loan Parade on Saturday, April 6th, will form at the corner of Gloucester and Marlborough streets at 1 o'clock sharp. This is the only notice to be given out, by authority of Prescott Bigelow Jr., chairman of the committee.

SALES IN WEST AND SOUTH ENDS

Walter D. Hannigan has sold to Frank V. Lennon, two four-story and basement brick houses, together with 4099 square feet of land, at 34 and 36 Anderson Street, West End. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$30,000, which includes \$12,200 on the land.

Carl Pletchel and wife have sold a block of three three-story brick houses at 2 to 6 Perch Street, in the South End district. The property is assessed on \$66,000, and includes \$1300 carried on the 2690 square feet of land. Jacob Saunders is the buyer.

George W. Johnston sold a three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling, at 16 Claremont Park, to Mary Montouris. The parcel is taxed on \$70,000, which includes \$2600 on the land.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

A transaction has been closed in Roxbury whereby the large four-story brick building at 336 to 392 Warren Street, changes hands. The property contains stores, apartments, etc., and is one of the branch public libraries. There is a land area of 9300 square feet taxed on a value of \$10,700, which is made a part of the \$56,700 assessment.

The company's dealings with the Government covering specifications, prices and payments, especially on shell work, have been eminently satisfactory.

Although this is due in a large measure to the thoroughness and businesslike way in which American Car & Foundry Company has

always conducted its affairs, yet officials add that Washington realizes the increasing difficulties under which big business has been laboring for some time and has shown commendable willingness to cooperate with manufacturing interests and do everything that is fair.

AMERICAN CAR'S DIVIDEND PLANS

Company Intends to Set Up Sufficient Reserve for Regular and Extra Payments on Common

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is the intention of the American Car & Foundry Company to set up a sufficient reserve in the future that will enable continuation of 4 per cent regular and 4 per cent extra on the common stock for at least five years and ultimately put it on a regular 8 per cent basis, according to a director.

Strength in American Car & Foundry shares has been predicted on the realization by equipment interests that the company will get all the car business it cares to handle from the Government at a price that will insure a reasonable profit and that the company is in excellent financial condition.

In all probability the first installation of orders for freight cars will be announced from Washington on or about April 1. Between 45,000 and 60,000 cars are expected to be contracted for. The aggregate of all orders to be eventually placed by the Government has been estimated as high as 300,000 cars. "We might not get one-third of this business," said a director, "but we will get all we want."

"We aim," he continued, "to pay regular dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock, thus removing all speculation as to the continuation of the extra dividend. We feel that shareholders would much prefer a regular dividend of 8 per cent annually instead of 4 per cent regular and 4 per cent extra. When that has been accomplished, American Car & Foundry common will be known as an 8 per cent stock and will take its place among standard dividend payers."

The company has cleaned up the Russian car order very satisfactorily. Equipment orders alone cover 60 per cent of operations, but when the Government begins to place its car orders this department is expected to operate to capacity.

The company's dealings with the Government covering specifications, prices and payments, especially on shell work, have been eminently satisfactory. Although this is due in a large measure to the thoroughness and businesslike way in which American Car & Foundry Company has always conducted its affairs, yet officials add that Washington realizes the increasing difficulties under which big business has been laboring for some time and has shown commendable willingness to cooperate with manufacturing interests and do everything that is fair.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING SYSTEM

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$4,566,229 \$4,583,701
Def aft exp chgs 1,187,776 1,223,835

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 9,138,940* 9,999,375

Def aft exp chgs 2,486,147 2,984,005

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$4,151,876 \$3,185,199

Sur aft exp chgs 227,883 307,861

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 9,496,520 10,719,593

Def aft exp chgs 1,25,764 834,276

Reading Co.

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$606,693 \$855,702
Sur aft exp chgs 131,549 82,502

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 1,179,752 1,223,835

Def aft exp chgs 349,099 188,778

WHEELING & LAKES ERIE

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$4,151,876 \$3,185,199

Sur aft exp chgs 227,883 307,861

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 9,496,520 10,719,593

Def aft exp chgs 1,25,764 834,276

Illinois Central

February 1918 Increase

Total revenue \$7,210,449 \$890,764

Net revenue 1,098,342 238,357

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 1,179,752 1,223,835

Def aft exp chgs 349,099 188,778

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$1,154,527 \$519,457

Net aft exp. & taxes 531,416 *2,271,906

Sur chgs 14,480,752 788,565

Dividends 6,060,800 657,912

Surplus 1,091,059 675,912

READING SYSTEM

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$3,185,199 \$2,984,005

Sur chgs 1,25,764 834,276

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 9,496,520 10,719,593

Def aft exp chgs 1,25,764 834,276

ST. LOUIS & SAN JOSE

February 1918 1917
Receipts \$1,154,527 \$519,457

Net aft exp. & taxes 531,416 *2,271,906

Sur chgs 14,480,752 788,565

Dividends 6,060,800 657,912

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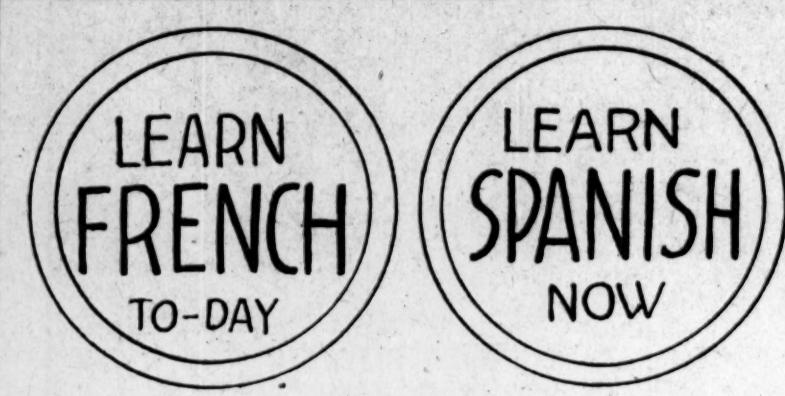
MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Adam Smith, vice-chancellor and principal of Aberdeen University, Scotland, has arrived in the United States as representative of the Department of Public Information of the British Foreign Office. While in the Republic he will be a guest of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, which was organized, soon after the war opened, by the Federal Council of Churches. He is to speak of the British efforts on many fronts, and also on the moral aims common to the Allies. He will address audiences in the principal cities of the eastern states. To academic gatherings he will stress the need of closer relations between American and British universities. Dr. Smith is no stranger to the people of the United States, for not only have his many books, dealing with the Old Testament as literature, and with the geography, topography, economics and history of the Holy Land, been much read, but he has won a following on prior visits to the country. Thus, in 1896, he gave lectures on Hebrew poetry at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; three years later he gave the Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching, at Yale; and, in 1909, he lectured at the University of Chicago and at the University of California. Moreover, in the days when Dwight L. Moody was the chief figure at the conferences annually held at Northfield, Mass., Dr. Smith went there and spoke to visiting clergymen and to students. There is perhaps no representative of the Protestants of Scotland with a more influential circle of admirers in American religious, collegiate and university circles than Dr. Smith has; and it was a shrewd choice to delegate him to the work which he is about to do. He was born in Calcutta, educated in Edinburgh, Tübingen and Leipzig universities, and received his training as a clergyman at New College, Edinburgh. Travel and residence in the East and careful study of Palestine enabled him to write authoritatively about that land. His earlier career was divided between pastoral labors and scholarly research, the latter in association and comradeship with an unusual group of men in the United Free Church of Scotland. The time came when he was made professor in the United Free Church College, at Glasgow, he teaching Old Testament language, literature, and theology. He went from this important post to that which he now holds at Aberdeen University in 1909.

Not a "Rich Man's War" PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—If there is anyone who is inclined to credit the soapbox orators' noisy declaration that "this is a rich man's war," he ought to read the reports of the Internal Revenue Department. Income taxes, greatly increased during the past year, are being raised principally for paying the costs of the war. People of small means are contributing their share, and the men of wealth are paying proportionately larger amounts. The rich, as a matter of fact, are paying extraordinary taxes, and they are making no complaints. What they are doing is indicated by the statement that in New York the Collector received a check for more than \$5,500,000 from one taxpayer for income taxes and profits, while a check from an individual citizen was in excess of \$240,000. What have the vociferous soapbox orators done? That is a fair question, and it is easy to give the answer. Probably not one of them has contributed, voluntarily or cheerfully, a cent toward the expenses of the war. True Americans, whatever their incomes, are willingly helping to pay for the prosecution of the war, and all that they ask is that quick and effective use shall be made of the money.

An Expanding Vocabulary DETROIT FREE PRESS—Comment is frequently made concerning the new words which are being added to our vocabulary, and whose acceptance and use indicate that language, instead of being immutable, is constantly accepting accretions according to world needs. We have accepted several French words that war has made familiar. Finding them useful—the real test—we Anglicize the pronunciation and admit them to our dictionaries. Their merit is that they express in one word a meaning which otherwise would require circumlocution. Long ago we adopted garage, having no equivalent of our own. In fact, we find a number of words in common use which express, concisely and amply, a meaning which would require a lingual struggle to convey without them. Directly from the war we have barrage, camouflage and escadrille, which we are already making our own. Previous wars have made their additions to language, but unless the word answers a need it soon drops into the discard. Brevity, persistence, condensation of meaning must belong to the borrowed word if it is to endure.



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BY OTHER EDITORS

Beware of Complacency

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—With the return of better weather there is a return also of the old tendency toward complacency among our people. It is helped along by counselors of optimism, so-called. The troubles are all over, they say; don't be gloomy; there was really nothing to worry about anyhow; this is a great country and it will raise plenty for us all to eat and will win the war all right. This is a great country, truly. It will win the war from Germany. But to win the war and to feed its people, and equip its armies without a cost in life and money and inherent strength that would be appalling it must get busy and keep busy. We go through the winter somehow—or near enough through it now to hope that the worst is over. But the Government has given out some startling statistics about the way we got through. Secretary McAdoo's figures show that the amazing expedient of idle days cost 18 of our cities in loss of wages and factory returns more than \$4,000,000,000, and that the value of coal saved was little more than \$100,000,000. Even a great country like the United States cannot long stand such a drain on its resources as this winter has imposed. It should learn to avoid the consequences of its mistakes by profiting from their lesson.

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COAL REGULATIONS IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—To take the

place of the theater tax in operation

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

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EDUCATIONAL

GROWTH OF SCHOOL WORK IN MONTANA

Account of a School District of Peculiar Proportions Which Has Developed Modern and Efficient Methods in Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. IGNATIUS, Mont.—Montana had, a few years ago, a school district 60 miles long and 200 feet wide. The closest parallel to this case, and it is by no means close, is that of the well-known Mississippi "shoe-string" congressional district, 350 miles in length and having a maximum width of 30 miles.

The widest difference between these two shoe strings lies in their origins. The Mississippi district owed its creation to political chicanery, while the Montana one is a good example of the rough-and-ready way in which American pioneers do queer things when queer conditions confront them.

The circumstances were these: The Northern Pacific Railway, running northwest from Missoula, in Western Montana, crossed an edge of the Flathead Indian Reservation. Its employees on this part of the road, in order that their children might have school facilities, formed a school district embracing nothing but the 60 miles of right-of-way which lay within the boundaries of the reservation. Near its southern end was the Arlee station, while its metropolis was Dixon, near the northern end. Some what later a new county, Sanders, was erected, and Dixon, being in the new county, was lost by the Arlee district.

In 1910 the reservation was thrown open to settlers and there came a wave of rapid development which cannot be imagined by anyone who has not lived on the frontier. A widely scattered but high-grade and progressive population took possession of the beautiful Mission Valley and immediately attacked the problem of providing school facilities for their children. Under the laws of the State the formation of new school districts would consume more time than could be spared, but a short cut to the opening of schools was found. The little Arlee district, already in existence, was expanded to take in all that part of the reservation which lay within the boundaries of Missoula County—600 square miles, or about one-eighth the area of the State of Rhode Island.

A few men had the wisdom to appreciate the importance of their problem and the desirability—one might almost say the necessity—of planning a school system to fit conditions which would not be apparent to the casual observer for years to come. First of all, the financial weakness of the district must be recognized and put up with, but not allowed to jeopardize the future development of the district. How acute was the financial problem will be evident when it is considered that 75 per cent of the property of the district was exempt from taxation—Indian allotments of land, unpatented homesteads, etc. While this condition is slowly passing away it is still true that probably 60 per cent of the property is exempt.

Such a district needed, far more than a city district, a superintendent of unique abilities. The right man was at hand, S. R. Logan. Born in North Carolina, after a youth spent in Western Montana he returned to his native state to graduate from its state university. The spring of 1910 found him ranching between Missoula and Arlee in the Jocko Valley, the first white man to take up that work in that valley. The school board was unable to offer him a salary at all in keeping with the responsibilities of the task. But, being a man of vision, Mr. Logan accepted the appointment and, on Jan. 1, 1912, undertook part of the work of the board. How inadequate was his salary is shown by the fact that, although living like the pioneers whom he served, he still had to draw \$500 from his reserve in order to carry on his work that first year.

He and the board outlined the permanent policy of the district at once. Complete control of the teaching force was of course placed in Mr. Logan's hands. Consolidated schools were accepted without question as the only desirable sort, and scattered small schools were to be maintained only temporarily and where conditions rendered them the only sort available.

The children of all parts of the big district were to have, as far as was humanly possible, equal school opportunities, regardless of the varying tax-paying abilities of the different regions. So all schools were maintained for nine months of the year from the very beginning. No distinction was recognized between elementary and high school work, and wherever pupils were ready for high school work it was made available for them. If ninth grade work only was needed, that only was offered. If there were pupils for all the grades up to the twelfth, then suitable teachers were secured to instruct them. That better teachers were needed in country schools than in city schools was conceded, and high-grade teachers were sought. As a result, about 90 per cent of the teachers on the pay roll of District 28 today are either college or normal school graduates. The remaining 10 per cent probably deserve greater credit than the 90 per cent, for without the aid of higher institutions of learning they achieved the results that are generally achieved only under expert tuition.

How rapidly changes have come in the district is attested by the fact that while Jan. 1, 1910, saw one lone public school teacher on the reservation, Jan. 1, 1912, found 32. Fourteen schools are now maintained in place

of one. At one time the number was 17, but consolidation at Round Butte closed four. When local demand called for the opening of a one-room school, that demand was met if possible by the establishment of a new school wagon route, and the policy of consolidation was adhered to. Seventeen wagons are now in commission, and parents whose children cannot reach one of these are paid for bringing their children to school.

Four of the 14 schools give four-year high school courses, and are accredited by the state university for their full four years' work. One of these schools is in the open country, the building nearest the schoolhouse being a ranch house about 60 rods away.

To get an idea of what this last-mentioned school means to the community in which it stands, consider the following list of activities at the schoolhouse during the four months from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31:

1. Reception for the new teachers.
2. A school dance.
3. A community fair—a complete miniature county fair including horse races, butchering demonstration, etc.
4. Harvest home supper—a firmly established annual affair.
5. A historical play, rendered by the fifth and sixth grade pupils.
6. A three-day short course for farmers, with a half-dozen state and national government experts in attendance.
7. Milk-testing by the high school pupils for the farmers of the neighborhood.
8. At Halloween, an afternoon party for the little folks and an evening party for the older ones.
9. A party given by the high school girls.
10. Monthly meetings of the Parent Teacher Association.
11. Regular Sunday school and church services.
12. A Christmas entertainment.
13. Patriotic League meetings.

This is surely a practical application of the idea of making the school a community center. Two other organizations for rural benefit exist in the community, but neither is able to take a commanding position: the rural church is Protestant, and a considerable element in the population is Roman Catholic; the Farmer's Society of Equity, a majority of whose members have to be "carried" by the merchants, can render its full benefits only to members who can do business on a cash basis. So the school has seen its opportunity as a common meeting ground, and has grasped it.

The idea is never lost sight of that rural children should have a distinctively rural education and have it at home. The connective tissue, binding together into one whole all parts of the educational system of the district, is agriculture. It is attempted to make every study in the course link itself up with the life-work of the patrons of the school; to dignify life on the farm; to explain it; to show its attractiveness and its possibilities; to emphasize the solidarity of the family, which is the social unit.

"The last day of school" is an event in the eyes of not only the children but of the adults of the Big District. Delegations from all the schools meet at a central point and make a day of it, the crowd numbering a thousand or more. In addition to the regular graduating exercises, when diplomas are given to those who have completed the course at the four high schools, there is the awarding of prizes won in various district contests—spelling, declamation, debating, athletic. There are picnic dinners by community crowds, by blood-related crowds, by crowds which are merely congenial—but all hungry and happy. In the afternoon there is a parade, then "sings" and May-poles and folk dances and general jollity. At night there is a banquet, and after it a dance for those who feel the need of it. The school year surely "goes out in a blaze of glory."

District 28 is an example of the successful administration of the school affairs of a large territory. If its 600 square miles or area were split into 10 or 20 school districts, each with a petty, squabbling, incompetent board, recognizing and governed by local factions, how different would be the results. Capable men would shun election to the thankless task of serving on the board, small men would seek the posts. Here a school trusteeship is acknowledged to be worth while. Men of standing can afford to sacrifice their time in the interest of District 28. At one of its meetings the board opened bids on three schoolhouses, totaling in value over \$28,000. That is not petty, that is work for men.

The people of Montana are alive to the virtues of the large administrative unit in school affairs. The State Teachers Association, at its meeting during November, 1916, went on record as favoring county school boards and appropriated a goodly sum to finance a campaign at the next session of the Legislature in favor of their legislative program, one prominent item of which was the large administrative unit.

What will be the future of District 28?

The great difficulty of today is lack of funds. Several forces are at work removing that difficulty. The home-seeds are being patented and becoming subject to taxation. The Indians are patenting their lands and selling them to white settlers. A railroad has just been built across the district, tax-able itself and increasing greatly the taxable value of the territory which it serves. The towns are growing rapidly, all taxable property. Missoula has built a sugar-beet factory, and this spells prosperity for a strip along the new railroad.

In 10 years District 28 may expect to have a population four or five times that which it has now and an assessed valuation—who can say what it will be? It is certainly conservative to guess that the taxable assessed valuation will be 10 or even 15 times what it is now. This means that the

sum available for school purposes will be two or three or four times as great per school child as it is today. Does this not mean much?

But will the present District 28 hold together and reap the benefits of that promising future? We can only hope so. If the newcomers are as appreciative of what has already been done as are the people now on the ground, no movement looking toward the cutting up of the district into smaller units can ever succeed. Then District 28 will stand as an example of the value of the large administrative unit, a unique educational experiment, and a monument to the wisdom of its pioneers.

AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The report of the treasurer of Mt. Holyoke College stresses the desirability of the unconditioned gift. General rather than specific endowment is the increasing habit of today and will be the rule of tomorrow, if educational authorities have their way. Conditions, aims, methods and social demands change too often and too radically in this century to make effective administration possible under the older order of things.

The lower house of the Legislature of New York has had favorably reported to it a bill compelling all teachers in the public schools of the State to be citizens.

President Wilson's formal call on the boys of the nation over 16 years old who are not permanently employed to enroll in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, is his part in a national recruiting plan intended to aid greatly the labor supply of the farms and in consequence the output of food for the nation and the peoples in Europe to whom the United States has pledged foodstuffs during the present year. It means that the high schools and their administrators have their work cut out for them on a scale of operation truly national and splendidly practical.

Every public school teacher in New York City was required to be present to hear five lectures on "Americanism" given in that city this week by lecturers from Chicago chosen by the Board of Education and the National Security League. University professors, lawyers and journalists made up the team.

The Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., is planning to aid in the reconstruction of soldiers, by aiding them when seriously crippled to master arts of weaving and other light employments, remunerative and at the same time contributing to manufacture of goods with aesthetic merit. What Worcester plans to do other communities with similar resources also will join in doing.

Academic sports during and following the war are to undergo much more careful supervision of their financing. It is quite clear from the utterances of the officials that never again will there be the lavish expenditure for "coaches," the unadmitted accumulation and spending of generous gate receipts and all the frills that went with past contests on a scale out of proportion to the relative worth of athletes in a school's or a college's life. The Harvard Graduates Magazine insists that hereafter the finances of the teams be managed by the university and not by students and alumni.

The University of Chicago, following the example of Pennsylvania University, has rescinded its vote formally passed seven years ago, by which a degree of LL. D. was conferred on Count von Bernstorff, former representative of Germany at Washington. The action is explicitly based, not on the fact that Germany and the United States are at war, but because of the craft and duplicity of the diplomat who was a guest of the country while he was a guest of the country and while the two nations were at peace.

The plan of establishing a new university at Plymouth, England, especially for students from the United States, which is being urged by Prof. Gilbert Murray, the interpreter of Greek literature, is interesting but not convincing. He is quite right in predicting that British as well as French universities are going to have more American students taking post-graduate courses, now that the glamour of the German doctorate has passed and other conditions have come preventing further pilgrimages to Berlin, Jena and other German universities. But the American student will not go to Plymouth as readily as to Cambridge or Oxford or Edinburgh. Sentiment arising from the connection of Plymouth in Old England and Plymouth in New England will not weigh as much with the American of today as will the "atmosphere" and "persons" of the older, historic centers of learning. Apropos the historic university at Cambridge, from whence John Harvard came, it is interesting to note that the Harvard Club of New York City has just had as a gift from the mother university the set of fine lithographs issued in London, called "Britain's Efforts and Ideals in the Great War."

Young men in New York State between the ages of 16 and 21 who enroll in the State Boys' Working Reserve for Farm Work will leave school April 1 if they have attained an average of 75 per cent in their studies, and will be given full credit for the school year, their farm labor being accounted unto them as knowledge.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

The 11 o'clock break was over and the girls and boys were back in their class rooms going through that inevitable settling down process which invariably lasts until the moment of the teacher's arrival. Every one, even the boys scuffling about in the back desks, kept at least one eye on the door and watched for that turn of the handle which would fling them all into their places with a rigid permanency of position which deceived no one, least of all the teacher.

Only the Maths Mistress and the Enthusiast were left in the teachers' Common Room. They had a free period and had settled down on opposite sides of the big center table to correct home work. There was complete silence for quite five minutes, and then the Maths Mistress caught sight of an open exercise book and the spell was broken.

"Who's the entertaining gentleman with the cloak and sword?" she asked, leaning over to get a better view.

"That's Smith minor's idea of Charlemagne leading his army," the Enthusiast told her; and passed the book across the table.

"Pericles, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne," the other read in some surprise, as she turned the pages. "Have you set out to teach them a history of the world? I thought the First Form always began with the Ancient Britons."

"That's what I complain of," answered the Enthusiast hotly. "It's English history from your first year at school to your last—you only hear of other countries when they happen to be at war with England. Now you might just as well expect to know a town by walking up and down one street, as to understand history by only studying one country."

"Won't the war change all that?" suggested the Maths Mistress soothingly.

"Change! It's going to revolutionize it," cried the Enthusiast, cheering up. "There's a difference already, but at present most schools must teach the periods of history which are set for some examination or other."

The Maths Mistress uttered a sympathetic grunt, expressive of the utter futility of all examination systems, and they both settled down to work with renewed determination.

Silence prevailed again, only interrupted by the thud of blunt red pencils, as the home work was scored or approved. Unfortunately the Maths Mistress caught sight of another drawing.

"You never told me what you're teaching those children," she began. "It's been the most wonderful opportunity," the Enthusiast said, not at all loath to boast. "I was told off to take First Form history this year and, within certain limits, allowed to teach them what I liked. You can't accomplish very much in a form whose average age is 11. History for them is little more than a development of kindergarten stories, so I decided to give them the biographies of 10 men, each one of outstanding importance in his own age and country."

"Not a bad idea," said the Maths Mistress, thoughtfully, "it starts the children off with a broad outlook and when they come across these men later in English history lessons, they'll be meeting old friends. Wasn't it difficult to make your choice, though?"

"Not so very," answered the Enthusiast. "I wanted men who stood for some big issue—something the children could grasp. I put in Pericles because most pupils leave school knowing nothing about Greece, which seems most ungrateful when we owe it so much."

"Julius Caesar had to be there, of course; but what made you choose Charlemagne?" said the Maths Mistress, who had quite forgotten all about her own corrections.

"Because most of us hear of the Holy Roman Empire first in Henry VIII's reign when there was a chance of his being made Emperor," returned the Enthusiast quickly. "It pops up like a Jack-in-the-box and disappears as suddenly. Anyways Charlemagne made quite a hit, he was modeled in plasterine, cut out in cardboard and dolls were dressed to represent him."

"Then Columbus proved a source of sheer delight to us all. One afternoon we acted a most graphic scene of his landing at San Salvador; half the class were natives and half sailors—but that was a very special treat."

The Maths Mistress was turning over the pages of the exercise books.

"These children are not afraid to draw," she remarked, laughing over a sketch of Martin Luther making up his ninety-five articles on the Cathedral door at Wittenberg. "I'd like to see the Fifth Form attempt that—but aren't they really too young to understand anything about the sale of indulgences?"

"They've got a surprisingly clear idea of the whole struggle," answered the Enthusiast. "They admire Luther's brave stand. That's why William of Orange is such a favorite with them too. I wish you could see the excitement when we come to the relief of Leyden. Every one wants to tell that dramatic story. I believe the whole class just imagine they're there, and watch the sea creeping up to the city gates, and endure the taunts of the Spaniards when the wind changes, and finally are ready to cheer when the ships bring relief."

"Don't they find Louis XIV and Frederick rather humdrum after that?" asked the Maths Mistress.

"Yes," was the quick answer, "but Napoleon's career is thrilling enough."

There's a wonderful lesson for them, too, in his Empire's downfall, and I

took care that they understood England's part in bringing it about."

"Who's coming next?" laughed the other, "President Wilson or Lloyd George?"

"Lincoln, of course," replied the Enthusiast, "He makes such a perfect contrast to Napoleon and I want to end the year with a great patriot and a good man."

The clock on the mantelpiece struck the half hour, and with a start they settled down to work again.—U. V.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Oxford University

is taking steps to establish a committee for the fine arts. The committee will be given power to make arrangements for lectures and courses of instruction to be given within the university on the fine arts or "subjects pertaining thereto," and also to submit to the general board of the faculties, if it thinks fit, proposals for the institution of a diploma or certificate in the subjects under its control, or make such a diploma or certificate.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1918

EDITORIALS

Simply Risking It

THE memorandum on the European situation, which Prince Lichnowsky drew up, he contends for purely family reasons, but which has found its way, by some incomprehensible means, into the pages of that well known paper, *The Politiken*, is destined to play a great part in the future histories of the struggle. In order to estimate its precise significance it is, however, necessary to know something of Prince Lichnowsky, a diplomatist who until his appointment as German ambassador to the Court of St. James, was largely unknown to the world.

Prince Lichnowsky is the head of one of the oldest and best known of Polish families. He is a man of great wealth, with vast interests in Silesia and Poland. He served, like all Germans, in the army, in his own case in the Hussars of the Guard. But later he deserted the saddle for the diplomatic chair, and went to London, in 1885, as attaché to the embassy in Carlton House Terrace. That he is not without experience is shown by the fact that from London he went to Stockholm, and from Stockholm to the embassy in Constantinople. Then to Bucharest and to Vienna, finally returning to the Foreign Office in Berlin, at the Kaiser's personal request. In politics he is known as a Liberal, and as a supporter of the delicate cause of the revision of the franchise. A Roman Catholic in religion, he is nevertheless a strong opponent of the clerical influence in the Reichstag, known as the Blue-Black Bloc. He early became one of the group known as "the men about the Kaiser," and it was, therefore, not altogether with surprise that Germany learned, in 1912, that he had been chosen to succeed Marschall von Bieberstein in London.

From this moment a certain mystery begins to pervade the political atmosphere. Prince Lichnowsky, though an intimate friend of Prince von Bülow, was as different a man to Count von Bernstorff, another of Prince Lichnowsky's intimates, as could be imagined. And that he came to London to attempt something he was anxious to succeed in himself, but which the Wilhelmstrasse had no particular ambition to see him successful in, is gradually becoming apparent. In other words the inevitable inference from Prince Lichnowsky's revelations is that the Wilhelmstrasse used a sincere friend of the British alliance as a tool in quieting British suspicion, at a time when it was preparing for the blow which was to "stagger humanity." Prince Lichnowsky, the German, appears, in short, to have played in England very much the rôle which Lord Haldane, the Scot, was playing in Berlin. In other words Prince Lichnowsky and Lord Haldane were intensely in earnest in bringing about an understanding between Germany and the British Empire, which the Wilhelmstrasse was perfectly willing to have temporarily brought about, in order that it might work out, without interference, its other schemes with regard to its Mittel-Europa policy.

The fact is that the Wilhelmstrasse, with one eye fixed perpetually on the Russian army and the other on the British fleet, was growing daily more inclined to strike whilst the iron was hot. It had made up its mind to put through the Mittel-Europa policy at any cost. It recognized quite clearly, however, that this policy was bound to lead to an open rupture with Russia over the Balkans. If Russia then were dragged into the war, as everybody knew she would be, by the effort of Germany to destroy her influence in the Balkans, it was clear that France would also be dragged in. In such an eventuality it was of the utmost importance to know what the attitude of the United Kingdom would be. When the famous Potsdam conference of the 5th of July took place, and it became known to Prince Lichnowsky that the absolute consent of all the members had been given to Austria's aggression in the Balkans, and that General von Moltke, the then chief of the general staff, was openly pressing for war, and, finally, that it had been agreed that it was immaterial if Russia in her unprepared state should resort to arms, the ambassador in London intervened to know if the action of Downing Street had been calculated. The reply of Herr von Jagow exhibited kultur in all its naked simplicity. Russia, the Foreign Secretary calmly intimated, was not ready, and therefore the fates were with Germany. As for the action of England, it was hoped that England would keep out, but in any case Germany "must simply risk it."

It was not for this that Prince Lichnowsky had come to London, and had carried on a series of negotiations which had apparently brought London and Berlin nearer together than they had been for half a century. It was not for this that he had seen Sir Edward Grey, with the most admirable nerve and skill, steer the Congress in London between the Scylla of the Triple Alliance and the Charybdis of the Dual Alliance, siding even frequently with the ambassadors of the Triple Alliance rather than with those of the Entente, in his insistent endeavor to preserve peace. It was not so with the representatives of the Triple Alliance who refused to give way one inch in order to prevent war. But the effect was so marked that it was shortly afterward that the Marquis di San Giuliano discovered that the policy of the Triple Alliance was too risky, and must be abandoned. Prince Lichnowsky himself bears such overpowering testimony to the determination of the United Kingdom to keep the peace that it is not to be wondered at that Herr von Jagow has shifted his ground, and has admitted that the idea of war was never popular in England, and least of all with Sir Edward Grey, until the invasion of Belgium made it inevitable. Indeed, as the Bremen *Buerger Zeitung* and the *Münchener Post* now significantly explain, the theory of the British responsibility for the war has been proved so baseless, by Herr von Jagow himself, that the German theory of the war collapses, and with it the argument of the retention of Belgium.

The invasion of Belgium, everybody by this time

knows, was only Germany's way of attempting to win the war in a hurry. The great line of fortresses from the Luxembourg frontier to the Swiss frontier, with Verdun in the center, faced them across their own border, and therefore, as their own military authorities have now admitted, they swung through Belgium to outflank the French fortress line, and by tearing up the "scrap of paper," took an advantage they were solemnly pledged to refrain from. The rush through Belgium owed its temporary success to the fact that France, relying on the honor of the German government, had mobilized her forces along the German frontier, and was unable to shift them to the north before the damage was done. The entrance of the United Kingdom into the quarrel was caused, as the papers discovered by the Germans in Brussels and so abominably used proved, by an agreement to intervene in the unthinkable event of Germany doing exactly what she did do. If, then, England did not want war and did not prepare for war, as Herr von Jagow admits, and if the French army, when it was forced to mobilize, was concentrated along the German frontier, as the German military chiefs admit, what becomes, as the Bremen and Munich papers ask, of the theory that France and the United Kingdom were preparing to attack Germany through Belgium?

Prince Lichnowsky knows, and his memorandum is intended to show it, how baseless such charges were, and how completely Germany and Germany alone was responsible for forcing the war. In his negotiations with Downing Street, in his dealings with commercial circles in the City, even in his conversations with the Admiralty, he had found nothing but the utmost willingness to come to an agreement. Mr. Winston Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, had himself made the proposal of the naval holiday, which Germany would not accept. The financial leaders in the City had exhibited the greatest good will and the utmost desire for a further pooling of economic interests. Finally the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, had welcomed Germany's demands for a place in the sun, had agreed that the Baghdad railway should be continued to Basra, thus making the whole of Mesopotamia a German zone of interest, and had finally come to an agreement with respect to the Portuguese colonies, which gave Germany all she desired there, whilst completely safeguarding the interests of Portugal herself. "England," declared a member of the British cabinet to him, "does not grudge Germany any colonial development." But Sir Edward Grey did demand the publication of the new treaty which had been negotiated, together with the contributing treaties of 1898 and 1899, in order that, in accordance with English policy, the whole world might judge what was being done. "England," he declared, in Prince Lichnowsky's own words, "has no secret treaties, and it is contrary to her existing principles to keep a treaty secret."

It was indeed to the very success of his London mission that Prince Lichnowsky imputes the disfavor with which he came to be regarded in the Wilhelmstrasse. Month after month, for a year, the treaty lay unsigned, the Wilhelmstrasse demanding that it should be a secret treaty, and Sir Edward Grey equally persistently declining. At the end of a year, however, Germany had made up her mind to "risk it," and the unsigned treaty went into the waste-paper basket. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that, in the words of Dr. von Stumm, the under secretary for foreign affairs, that Prince Lichnowsky's "strong optimism with reference to German and British relations frequently failed to coincide with the views of the German Foreign Office," with the result that when the war came "he returned to Germany greatly excited, and did not restrain his criticism of German foreign policy."

Inviting Extreme Measures

THE public of the United States has repeatedly been informed that organized labor would sanction no more strikes in plants engaged upon any kind of war work. Within the last few days assurance has once more been given that disputes of every nature between employers and employees would henceforth be adjusted by arbitration, and without suspension of production. For months individuals and organizations, looking primarily to the observance of national obligations and the winning of the war, have been urging, and not altogether vainly, upon employers the granting, and upon employees the acceptance of, reasonable concessions with regard to hours of labor and compensation.

Notwithstanding all this, strikes in war industrial plants, and even in government works, continue. On April 1 government work in the Hampton Roads district, Virginia, was interrupted by the outbreak of a serious strike, several thousand carpenters and mechanics of other trades being involved. The plants affected were the Hampton Roads naval base, the army depot at Bush Bluff, and the ordnance depot at Pig's Point. All of these are near Norfolk. The strikes spread to the Langley aviation field at Hampton. It appears that the disturbance originated among the carpenters, but it had not proceeded far before men of other classes of skilled labor began to walk out. At first it was maintained, in some quarters, that the strike was not a union movement, but government officials and contractors, upon investigation, determined that it was, that it was premeditated and concerted, and that at least local union organizations stood behind it.

From this it would appear that those who have recently been speaking for organized labor, and giving unqualified assurance of its loyal support of every effort put forth by the Government toward the winning of the war, are being ignored and, in fact, defied, by local unions, as was the case in Watertown, Mass., in Philadelphia and, more recently, in Baltimore. That these strikes are settled quickly in some instances, and eventually in others, does not affect the main point, which is that they occur and recur with demoralizing and costly frequency, apparently with wanton disregard of the tremendous interests at stake, and with utter indifference to agreements. The Norfolk and Hampton strikers have, for the most part, returned to their posts, but not without

delaying work of vital importance to the nation. And their return gives no assurance that they will not soon walk out again. The Government has intrusted to organized labor, thus far, the task of holding its membership in line on all war work, at the same time guaranteeing to assist in obtaining equitable treatment, as regards both working hours and wages. The nation has approved of this, as it has approved of every step taken by the American Federation of Labor in the furtherance of industrial peace for the duration of the war.

But the question arises, in view of numerous strikes, walkouts, and tie-ups, all of a nature to impede production or to interfere with transportation, whether the Government can safely continue to let such responsibility rest solely with the federation. It is essential and vital to the interest of the United States and its allies that the workman, as well as the soldier and the sailor, shall serve the nation with genuine fidelity. A strike in the army or in the navy, in time of war, would be a mutiny against the sovereign authority of the republic, and those participating in it would be summarily dealt with. Whether they realize it or not, the workmen who persist in disregarding the public welfare, in war time, are paving the way for the enactment and enforcement of a law which will hold them to the same responsibility for the observance of discipline as that assumed by those sworn into the army and navy. Not being a military nation, the United States has hesitated, and still hesitates, to adopt and put into operation extreme military regulations in its dealings with essential war labor, but it is clear that such performances as those recently reported from Norfolk and other points will, if persisted in, render extraordinary legislation unavoidable.

If the American Federation of Labor, which has the merited confidence of the Government, is to be constantly thwarted in its purpose to hold workers loyally to their tasks for the duration of the war, because of the operations of the pro-German propaganda in the plants, or for any other reason, then, plainly, the Government will be constrained to take matters into its own hands. For nothing must be permitted to stand between the patriotism and energy of the nation and the success of the cause in which it is enlisted.

The Dukhobors

THE announcement that Peter Verigin, the leader of the ten to eleven thousand Russian Dukhobors, or Dukhobortsy, has declared his intention of returning to Russia with his followers, has caused a mild sensation in Canada. Fifteen years ago a similar announcement would have been received by the people of Western Canada with expressions of devout gratitude. The illiterate peasant "spirit-wrestlers," as their name implies, were disliked as religious fanatics, who herded together in community houses, and, though peaceable and industrious peasants, refused to conform to Canadian laws and regulations, or to accept nationality. But now, everywhere in Western Canada, they are recognized as remarkable colonists, even if bad citizens, while Peter Verigin is acknowledged to be a genuine leader of men.

The Dukhobor has never been a wanderer of his own free will. He has moved from place to place in Europe as the result of consistent persecution. Church and state went for him "hammer and tongs," the one telling him that all religious sects must be brought into conformity with established Greek Catholicism, the other that he must become a soldier under the Conscription Act of 1887. At first he complied with the military law and went off to battle, but with the distinct understanding between him and the elders that if he were compelled to discharge his rifle he would fire it in the air. For he has always been a consistent non-resistant, and so consistent an opponent of war of all kinds, in exile in the Caucasus, the community threw away the weapons that had been considered necessary to protect its members from wild animals.

In the first year of their settlement in Canada, the men scattered in order to earn wages on farms, on railroads, and in sawmills. Meanwhile, the women built the future residences and, lacking horses, plowed the land by harnessing themselves, twelve pairs of women to a plow, with one plowman to drive them!

Brilliant, in British Columbia, is one of the great Dukhobor centers and the Socialist's Utopia. Here the community is wholly self-contained and has realized something of that equality of its component citizens for which there is so much striving in the world today. In contrast to the modern city, there are no anxieties concerning the source of the next day's needs. There are evidently no divisions between "mine" and "thine," no jealousies or envies over the possessions of another, for no man is richer than his fellow. No money is in circulation. One member of the executive does all the outside selling and buying, and all moneys received are turned over to the treasury. Money, in fact, has no purchasing value within the community. All the necessities of life are doled out without it by the various departments in charge. Everybody has the wherewithal, which is not of silver and gold, and there is no theft, any more than there is visible machinery of government. The government is the people. Once a week they crowd into the large assembly hall and discuss the affairs of the community, and the managers of the several departments are given their instructions according to popular sentiment. The Dukhobors possess the system of initiative, referendum, and recall in an admirably simplified form: their officials and temporal representatives hold office as long as they do their work well.

The Dukhobor is frankly "impossible" to the average human being. He wants no police because he is free from crime. He will neither drink nor lie. He is wealthy, collectively, and yet he will not have anything to do with lucre, or dress otherwise than as a peasant. Fashions do not tempt his womankind. Content with a skirt that she herself has spun, a kerchief upon her close-cropped head, the feminine Dukhobor is never tempted by vanities to foolish straying from the paths of duty concerning her work or her children. Her sole diversion

is an occasional religious discussion, hers is a life of really strenuous toil, without any of the usual reliefs, and without one touch of luxury. She is apparently content as never woman was before her. The call of the great city, with its teeming wealth, its worshipers of the gods of Mammon and Desire, goes unheeded, as she sits in the community yards, pounding out flaxseed, or spinning on curious old Russian wheels.

What is the explanation of these peculiar people, who live so simply on a farm or ranch which may stretch for miles along the broad and stately Columbia River? And can Canada afford to lose the "sisters" and "brothers" of a community who have builded better than they knew, who have created a unique state in the midst of the wild?

Notes and Comments

THE home slacker is full of inventions. What could be more insidious than his declaration: (1) That the American woman is the most beautiful woman in the world. (2) That she knows many times as much as her husband about many things. (3) That she is particularly and peculiarly qualified for the selection of garden seed. (4) That what she plants invariably comes up. (5) That so far as taking care of the garden is concerned, she should not be interfered with by any other member of the family!

THE vandalism of war is an accepted fact, and, to carry on war in a great cause, sacrifice, a great deal heavier than that of a country's natural beauty, will be submitted to. But sacrifices which are unnecessary should not be enforced; and it would seem in the nature of an unnecessary sacrifice to waste the famous beauty of Leith Hill by razing the pine woods when the timber could be obtained elsewhere. The tree felling has been ruthless in Surrey, and even now when Leith Hill is menaced the feeling of the inhabitants is that, if the sacrifice is really necessary, it should be submitted to without a murmur. But the question asked is, Is it necessary?

LEITH HILL lies but about two miles from the seat of the Evelyns, Wotton House, the home of John Evelyn, the Diarist in the Seventeenth Century. It forms part of the Wotton estate and what Evelyn's sorrow would have been at the contemplated ruthlessness can be imagined by all readers of the Diary. Evelyn loved trees both for their utility and for their beauty. His "Sylva or Discourses of Forest Trees," published in 1664, was the cause of the planting of a large number of oak trees which one hundred years later, provided "wooden walls" against the country's enemies. It appears that an arrangement had been arrived at with the owners of the Leith Hill estate by which other woods were to be cut down and the far-famed Hill spared. If so, the present danger is probably due to some mistake. Leith Hill surely can be saved.

IT HAS been discovered that certain hotel checking concessions in New York have been netting their owners more than \$50,000 a year. This discovery was not required to stamp the tipping system as an outrage upon the public. The unfortunate thing about it is that the public is a party to the outrage upon itself. Along with other things that should be cleaned up and cleaned out, during this period of reconstruction, is the hotel and restaurant check concession system. The patrons of these places have it in their own hands to do the necessary reforming.

AFTER all, the modern tank had its precursor, however crude. One can read all about it in Alexander the Great's exploits. Just to show their dislike of Alexander in particular, and of Pan-Hellenism in general, the Thracians invented war machines in the shape of loaded wagons and conveyed them to Mount Haemus, so as to command the pass through which Alexander's soldiers must march. At the critical moment, the big, lumbering wagons, probably loaded with rock, were launched straight on to the helpless men below. Alexander, however, met this onslaught by ordering his men to lie down, and to interlock their shields above them, so that the vehicles could roll over a road of shields. By this maneuver, we are told, he saved almost his entire army from annihilation.

A DESCENDANT of General Israel Putnam, David E. Putnam, an American, is winning a reputation in the French aviation service. Israel Putnam, when engaged on the British side in the French and Indian War, having been captured by American Indians, was rescued from a terrible fate by a French officer named Molang. That was something like 162 years ago. It is a long lane that has no turning, and perhaps David E. Putnam may have an opportunity, one of these days, of wiping out the old score, and beginning a new one.

AT LAST accounts New York was striving for an opportunity to reverse its recent act of evasion on the prohibition amendment, while Nebraska was halfway over on ratification, the resolution having been passed by the House. At the present ratio of gain for the amendment, it may be that some State whose voice can be heard throughout the Union will arise in its place, early in 1919, and, without waiting for the slow process of calling the roll, move, as is frequently done in political conventions, that ratification be made unanimous. The liquor men are said to be greatly depressed over the prospective ruin of their business. But they need not be. The country is wide and full of opportunities. Let them get into a better business, and cheer up.

THERE is naturally some curiosity to learn just how the Daylight Saving Law will affect the farm worker who has always worked from sunrise to sunset, or, as he has been heard to put it, "from can to can't." An hour added to his evening and taken from his morning would make no difference, so far as may be seen now, between the time he could and the time he couldn't.